IESV CHRISTO

THE LATINE GRAMMAR OF P. RAMVS:

Tranſlated into Engliſh.

¶ Seene and allowed.

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THE FIRST
Booke of P. Ramus
his Grammer.

CAP. I.
Of Letters.

Rammar is the art to ſpeak well: the Latine Grammar teacheth to ſpeak Latine wel, the Greeke Grammar to ſpeake Greeke well, the Hebrue Grammar to ſpeak Hebrue well: Ther are two parts of Grammar; *Etymologie*, and *Sintaxe*. *Etymologie*, is the firſt part of Grāmar, which declareth ỳ properties of wordes ſet alone one by one, without anye other joyned thereto. *A word* is a note whereby a thing is called. It is made of a ſylla-

ble. A *syllable* is a full or perfect sound in a word: as for example, Dos, flos: so likewise in dominus there are three syllables, do-mi-nus. A *syllable* is made of a Letter. A *letter* is a sound in a syllable which can not be devided: whose *prosodie* or pronuntiation is perceived by the power: the *Orthographie* or right writing, by the forme thereof. A *letter* is either a *vowell*, or a *consonant*. A *vowell*, is a letter which maketh a sillable by it selfe. It is either *diducted* or *contracted*. The *diducted vowell*, is pronounced with open mouth, the tongue being with-drawen to the pallate: as *a*, *e*, *i*. *A* soundeth most full with wide opening of the mouth, the tongue bending backe from the teeth to the roofe of the pallate, like the last sound, in ỹ Crows cry, as *Georg*: 1.

Tunc cornix plenam pluviâ vocat improba voce,
Et sola in sicca secum spatiatur arena.

E, and *i*, are pronounced with lesse opening of the mouth, the tongue beating against the pallate of the under-teeth. *e* doth sound more fully with a meane opening of the mouth, the tongue being fastened in the middle of the pallate, and upon the inner-most cheek-teeth: as in this example, *Æneid*, 2.

Degeremq; Neoptolemum narrare memento.

i Soundeth more straightly, as it were throgh the teeth, with a lesser opening of the mouth, the tongue touching the uttermost of the pallat and the teeth next to the inner cheek-teeth: as for example.

example. *Eclo.* 8.

Credimus? an qui amant ipsi sibi somnia fingunt?

The contracted vowell is made, the mouth beeing drawne together, and the tongue put down into the bottom of the mouth: as, *o, u, y.*

o Soundeth with a greater compasse, the tong beeing drawen backe into the mouth: as for example. 2. *Æneid.*

ultrò Asiam magno Pelopeja ad mœnia bello.

V and *y*, are made with narrower compasse, the tongue beeing something more drawne backe: *u*, soundeth more basely with a meane compasse, the middest of the tongue being bowed downe. As for example. *Æneid.* 5.

unum pro multis dabitur caput.

y Doth sound with a smaller sound uppon the neather lip, with the least compasse, the innermost part of the tongue beeing bowed downe: as *u* the *liquid* doth in quis and sanguis.

A *consonant* is a letter which maketh a sound onely with a *vowell*, and it is either a *semi-vowell*, or a *mute*.

A *semi-vowell* is that, which maketh a sound like the halfe sound of a vowell. A *semi-vowell* is either a *liquid*, or a *firme*. A *liquid* is pronounced with open lips, like to the first sort of vowelles: whose sound is sometimes more flat, and, as it were, melteth in sounding: for which cause it is called a *liquid*. But this *opening* is here *sharper*, or more *flat*: *more flat*, as in *es*, *er* and *el*.

s Doth hisse againſte the teeth with a great ſound, the tongue beating againſte the uttermoſt part of the palate: as for example.

Formoſum reſonare doces Amarillida ſylvas:
Sic canibus catulos ſimiles, ſic matribus hædos,

This hissing beeing stronger in some Greeke wordes, is written with the Greeke character, Zeta: as in Zopyrus, Zephyrus: which *z* beeing in the middeſt of a Greeke word, when it is varied in Latin, is rather expreſſed by a dubble *ſſ*, as in this place of *Plautus*: Non Atticiſſat, ſed Siceliſſat, for atticizei, Sicelizei.

R and *l* are pronounced, the lippes beeing leſſe opened.

r Doth hur with a meane ſound, the tongue beating the inner palate, and trembling about the teeth: as for example.

Aſrica terribili tremit horrida terra tumultu.

l Soundeth with the leaſt ſound, the tongue beating the rootes of the palate, yet more fully, in the end of a ſillable, or beeing put after an other conſonant, and more gently, following it ſelfe. In the beginning it is meane: as for example.

Sibila lambebant linguis --- Alſo
-- *ubi mollis amaracus illum*
Floribus & dulci aſpirans complectitur umbra.

The more flat opening is in *m*, and *n*.

m Doth humme within, the lippes being ſhut faſt at the utter part of the mouth, more fullye

in

in the beginning of the worde, more obscurelye in the ende, and meanely in the middest: as for example,

Tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem.

n Doth ring in the lips and the nose, the tong bending backe towarde the roofe of the palate, more sharpe in the beginning and the ende, but more flat in the middest: as for example.

Et lunam in nimbo nox intempesta tenebat,

And also *Æneid. 6.*

His Phædrã Procrinq́, locis, mœstamq́, Eriphylen.

But as concerning the five *liquids*, which in time past did melt, onely two, to wit, *r* and *l* did afterward remaine.

A *firme semi-vowell* is pronounced, the lippes being drawne togeather, like unto the seconde sort of vowells: and hath an immutable sounde, whereof it is called firme, as *jod, vau, ef.*

jod doth make a whizzing sound with a larger compasse, in the vtter part of the pallate and the teeth: as,

jam pater Æneas & jam Trojana juventus.

Vau and *ef* doe sound with a straight compasse.

v With a meane compasse, doth humme more baselye with the upper lippe: as in this example.

--brevibusq́, vadis frustraq́, vocantem.

f Is blowne out more smoothly with the least compasse by the neather lippe: as for example,

Forsitan & Priami fuerant quæ fata requiris.

A *mute* is a consonant, which alone doth onely mutter, as it were a certaine endeuour to pronounce: and it is either *open* or *shut*: *open* which doth mutter more softly, the lips being opened, partly in the teeth, and partlye in the pallate: in the teeth, as *te* and *de*.

t Doth sound more strongly, the tongue pressing the upper-teeth: as for example.

O Tite tute Tati tibi tanta tyranne tulisti.

o Soundeth more softlye, the tongue affecting the nether teeth more straightly, and the upper teeth but a little: as,

Condebat donis opulentum & numine diuæ.

Ce, *Qu*, and *Ge*, do mutter in the pallate.

c Doth sound more strongly, the tongue pressing the utter pallate and the inner cheek-teeth: as for example,

Quo res cunq; cadunt, unum & commune periclum.

k Is altogeather the same in sound with *c*, & utterly unusuall in Latine wordes.

q Doth follow *c* altogeather with the same sound, but is onely used before *u*, the *melting vowell*, when an other vowell followeth: as for example,

Nunc quo quanq; modo possis cognoscere, dicam.

g Soundeth more softly, the tongue pressing the middle of the pallate and the teeth next the inner cheeke-teeth: as for example.

Agno-

Agnovit longé genitum præsaga mali mens

In Cnæus and Cajus, *g* is pronounced for *c*. Here also there is a Greeke character in writing, called *Ix*, used for the two consonantes *Cs*, or *Gs*, as in crux and frux, which may be perceived by the genitive case, crucis and frugis.

A *mute*, that is shutte, is that which doth mutter in the inner cheeke, the lips being shut, as *Be* and *Pe*.

b Is more straightly holde in: but *p*, with a more soft sounde, breaketh foorth through the middle of the lips: as,

Barbaricopostes auro spolijsque superbi.

Ha is a note of aspiration, which goeth before vowels alone, yet it followeth fowre consonants, and that onely in Greeke wordes: as for example. *Hamus, Herus, Hilum, Homo, Humus, Hydra, Rhodus, Thorus, Chorus, Phillis.*

And this is the distribution of Letters: whose kindes till now, have beene disorderly and confusedly put together, and with certain compendiaries of writing, are thus numbred.

A, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, ſ, t, u, x, y, z.

whereunto adde *j*, and *v*, and the number is 25.

Moreouer, in Letters there be greater, midle and final characters, which we use in the beginning of verses, periods, and proper names, and also in the midle and ende.

CAP.

CAP. 2.
Of the compoſition and quantity of ſillables.

AND thus farre concerning the true orthographie wryting, and pronunciation of a *letter*: which is either a *ſyllable* by it ſelfe, or part of a ſillable. A *ſyllable of one letter* is every vowell: as *a,e,i,o,u*. A *ſyllable of many letters* is of vowels alone, or of a vowell and a conſonaunt mixt togeather: that which is of *vowels alone*, is of two, & therefore is called a *diphongue*, that is the ſound of two vowels comprehended in one ſillable, and that is foure-folde, *æ,au,œ,eu*: ſuch are the firſte ſyllables in *ætas, audio, œſtrum, euge*.

A *ſillable mixt of a vowell and a conſonant*, maye contayne divers letters: ſometimes two; as *ab*: ſometimes three, as, ars: ſometimes foure, as mars: ſometimes five, as ſtans: ſometimes ſix; where if three conſonantes goe afore the vowell, onely two ſhall follow: or if two go afore, three ſhall follow, as in ſcrobs, ſtirps.

But the joyning togeather of continued conſonants, as it is in the word, ſo it ought to be in the wryting, that thoſe that are pronounced joyntly, ought to be written joyntly. This *Etymologie* doth chiefly appertaine to the middeſt of the ſimple worde: where conſonantes are to be joyned togeather, which ought to be joyned

in

in the beginning of a woꝛde: which foꝛ one to devide by ſillables, were barbariſme. Therfoꝛe in Teſtis, omnis, magnus, aruſpex, the laſt ſillable is *ſtis, mnis, gnus, ſpex*.

Now the deviſion of a ſillable in Latine woꝛdes (foꝛ it is otherwiſe in certaine Greeke woꝛdes) doth depend uppon a contrarye conjunction of conſonants: foꝛ thoſe which are not joyned, are devided. One rule is here common: If in a ſimple woꝛde of two ſillables, the foꝛmer end in a conſonant, the latter ſhall begin with a conſonant, and if the latter begin with a vowel, the foꝛmer ſhall end in a vowell: and if a ſimple conſonant be in the middeſt, it ſhall be referred to the ſillable that followeth: as in *Gallus, pius, pater*: theſe are the ſillables, *Gal-lus, pi-us, pa-ter*.

A *ſillable* is eyther ſhoꝛt oꝛ long. A *ſhoꝛt ſillable* is that, which doth conſiſt of one time, and if need be, it is noted ouer the vowell with this marke (˘): & a *ſhoꝛt ſillable* is firſt a vowell coming befoꝛe another, of the ſillable following in the ſame woꝛde: as the firſt ſillable in deus. Yet in Greeke woꝛdes the pꝛoper quantitie muſt be obſerved, as in diûs. Secondly, *a, e, y*, in the end of a woꝛd, as muſa, lege, moly. Thirdly, every vowell befoꝛe theſe letters, *r, l, t, d, m, b*, in the end of a woꝛd: as jubar, nihil, legit, apud, templum, ab. Fourthly, *i*, and *u*, befoꝛe *s*, in the end of a woꝛd, as triſtis, bonus.

A long ſyllable is that which doth conſiſt of two times, and that, if there bee any neede, is noted ouer the vowel with this marke: (-) *A ſyllable is long* either *by nature* or *by poſition*, *Long by nature* is firſt euery diphthongue: as the firſt ſillable in ætas, audio, cœna, euge: for each vowell hath one time at the leaſt, & yet *u* being in the ſame ſyllable betweene *q*, or *g*, and another vowell, doth melt away, and hath the ſounde of the firſt vowell, and then thoſe two vowelles can not make a long ſyllable, as lingua, queror, quis, ſanguis the like is to be ſaide when it commeth betweene, *ſ*, & *a*, or *ſ*, & *e*, as *ſuadeo*, *ſuavis*, *conſueſco*, *conſuetus*. Secondly long by nature is *i*, and *u*, in the ende of a worde, as in veni, and manu. Thirdly, euery vowell before, *n*, and *c*, in the end of a word, as Titan, ſplen, delphin, Xenophon, Phorcyn (but no Latine word doth end in *un*) illac, halec, dic, hoc, duc. Fourthly, *a*, *e*, *o*, before *s*, in the end of a worde: as amas, potes, nepos.

A long ſyllable by poſition is, when two *conſonantes* doe followe the vowell of a ſyllable in the ſame word: as aſt, pax, gaza, Maja, ajo Pompejus. For there is a double compendious note in writing, uſed for two ſimple notes ſeuered: and *i*, in the middle of two vowels of the ſame ſimple word is long as well as *x*, and *z*. Alſo *the ſillable is long by poſition*, when of two conſonants one is in the end of the worde going before,

foꝛe, the other in the beginning of the woꝛd following; as,

--- *Deus nobis hæc otia fecit.*

Except when the liquid, *r* oꝛ *l*, in the ſame ſillable follow any of theſe ſeven Conſonants, *f*, *t*, *d*, *c*, *g*, *b*, *p*, comming after a vowell that is ſhoꝛt by nature: foꝛ then they melt away, and theꝛefoꝛe make a doubtfull ſyllable: as Afri, arbitror, exedra, volucris, demigro, celebris, apros, Atlas, abodlas, Agathocles, Noegla, Hibla, locuples, ciniflo.

o In the end of a woꝛde is common: as *homo*, *amo*: yet in woꝛdes of one ſyllable it is long, as *ô*, *ſto*, *flo*, *do*, *pro*: but in true writing of the quantity, the greateſt difference is in doubtful woꝛds, as malus, foꝛ *a Tree*, and malus, that is, *not good*, which are to be diſtinguiſhed by their marke, if ambiguity be feared.

Cap. 3.

Of Accent and Notation.

THus farre concerning the parts of a *worde*. The common affections of a woꝛd are *Accent* and *Notation*. An *accent* is that, whereby the woꝛd is as it were tuned, and there is but one *accent* in a woꝛde, although there bee many ſyllables, and it is *ſharp*, *or flat*. By the *ſharp Accent* a ſyllable is lifted up. The *flat Accent* is either

eyther *grave* or *bended*: by the *grave accent* the ſillable is depreſſed: by the *bended* it is both lifted up and alſo depreſſed. So now they all, if there be anye need, are noted thus: the *ſharpe* á, the *grave* à, the *bended* â.

The *ſharpe accent* onely hath beene of long time uſed, or rather a certaine *pauſe* for everye accent, which *pauſe* maye bee called an *accent*. Therefore in all wordes of one ſillable, the *accent* is well knowne in ſum, es, eſt: in wordes of two ſillables the laſt but one hath the *accent*; as in bonus, rarus: but in wordes of many ſillables the laſt but one being long, eyther by nature, as Romanus; or by poſition, and yet not doubtfull, as Seneſco. If it be ſhort or doubtful, the *accent* ſhall be in the laſt ſaving two, as dominus, celebris, volucris: but in a verſe the *accent* doth follow the law of the verſe; as for example,

Pecudes pictæq́, volucres.

An *interrogation* doth chaunge the *accent*, and doth remove it unto the laſt ſillable: as *Teren. Eun.* ſed quid ego? Likewiſe a note to diſtinguiſh: as in *unà, verò*, and in other doubtfull wordes, in pronouncing and writing whereof this ſhall be the diſtinction.

Notation is that whereby the *kinde* or *figure* of ỹ word is ſought out. The *kinde* is the *notation*, whereby is ſought out, whether the worde be the primitive of that kinde, or derived of ſome

ſome other primitives: the primitive, as *amo*, that which is derived of it, is *amabilis*.

Sometimes the *kinde* doth change the quantitie of woꝛdes: as the firſt ſillable in *Luceo* is long, in *Iuteo* it is ſhoꝛt, but it is otherwiſe in *Lucerna* and *Laterna*: as foꝛ example,

Dux laterna viæ clauſis feror aurea flammis,
Et tuta eſt gremio parva lucerna meo.

So of Igni is made igniculus, of navi naviculæ, and ſuch like. *Figure* is that, whereby we ſeeke whether the woꝛd be *ſimple*, oꝛ *compounded*: *Simple*; as doctus, amo: *Compounded*, as perdoctus, redamo. This compoſition doth ſometimes chaunge the letters, as Cognoſco foꝛ connoſco. It doth alſo chaunge the joyning of the conſonants, and likewiſe the diviſion of thē: as in Abutor, inacceſſus, the firſte ſillable endeth in a conſonant: and that following beginneth with a vowell: ſo abſtemius (becauſe the woꝛd is componnded of abs, and temeto) ſhall leave, *s*, a letter of the firſt ſillable to the next. *Compoſition* doth alſo ſometimes alter the quantitie of ſillables; as omni, and cuncti, and ſuch like, do make the laſte ſillable long, which is made ſhoꝛt in omnipotens, and cunctipotens.

Cap. 4.

Of the genders of a Noune.

A Worde is either of *Number*, or *without number*. A *word of number* is that, which over and beside the proper signification, doth signifie some number, and that eyther *singular* or *plurall*. Whereupon a *word of number* is called *singular*, or *plurall*. The * *singular number* is that, whereby a singular thing may bee expressed; as *Doctus*, *Legit*.* The *plurall*, whereby many thinges may be expressed; as *Docti*, *Legunt*. A *word of number* is varied by certaine endes, whereuppon the worde is called *finite*, which in some certain end of variation doth signifie a definite number, besides the proper signification, as *Doctus*, *legit*. An *infinite* word, noteth not anye certaine number besids his proper signification, as nequam, præsto, amare, amandi.

*The moste proper names, and some names of corne, hearbes, liquors and metals, haue this number onely.

*Some proper names are of this number only: as Thebæ, Athenę, &c.

A *word of number*, is eyther a *noune* or a *Verbe*. A *nounè* is a *word of number* that hath *gender* and *case*. The *gender* is a difference of a *noune* according to the sexe, and is eyther *simple* or *manifold*: that which is *simple*, is eyther *naturall*, or *feined*: the *naturall* is eyther ỳ *Masculine* or *feminine*. A *noune of the Masculine Gender* is that before which this *Pronoune hic* may be placed: of which sort, are all things which doe agree to the malekinde, or to those things which are conceived by the malekind: as Marcus, Catelina, Dinacium, Pistor, Architectus, Nauta, Bonus, Doctus, Neptunus, Lucifer, Boreas, Sequana, Aprilis.

A *Noune of the feminine Gender* is that, before which

which this Pronoune hæc may be put: of which kinde are Nounes agreeing to the female, or thinges conceiued by the female-kinde: as Tullia, Glycerium, Pallas, obstetrix, docta, bona. Also names of countries, * Cities and trees are of the feminine gender. The names of countries, as *Ægyptus, Samos*: of Cities, as *Roma, Carthago, Lacedamon*: of trees, as *Cerasus pyrus* are also of the feminine gender.

* There are manye exceptions from this rule, which follow in their order

But sometimes the Masculine and feminine genders are doubtfull: and the same worde doth agree to both sexes: as Aquila both for male & female, is of the feminine gender: and passer of the masculine gender. But to discerne the sexe we say, aquila mas, aquila fœmina. A noune of the feined gender is that, before the which this article hoc may be put, and it is called the neuter: as hoc templum. A special noune doth somtimes follow the gender of a generall noune: as Eunuchus is of the masculine gender: *Terence* sayth, Transtulit in Eunuchum suam: for fabula is here understood. Albula, because it is a river, is of the masculine gender. Yet *Ouid. 4. Fast.* sayth, Albula pota deo. Where aqua is understood.

That gender which is manifold, is either cõmon, or of every gender. That is a noune of the common gender, before which may be put, hic & hæc: as civis, sacerdos, homo: as homo nata erat. Nec vox hominem sonat, sayth *Maro*

of a woman. A noune of everye gender is that, before which may be put both hic and hæc and hoc: as fælix, amans.

And by the difference of the gender, the noune is eyther a *substantive* or *Adiective*. A *substantive* is a noune of a simple gender, or at the most of a dubble gender. A *substantive* being of one gender, & a proper name, is noted with a great letter: as *Maro, Horatius*. An *Adiective* is a Noune of three genders, eyther in one ende, as fælix, amans, and also wordes infinite, as ejusmodi, istjvsmodi, illjvsmodi, hujusmodi, damnas, mancipi, præsto, frugi: or in two: as fortis forte: or in three ends, as bonus, bona, bonum: acer, acris, acre: sequester, sequestris, sequestre: equester, equestris, equestre.

CAP. 5.

Of the comparison of Adiectives.

*Increase of significations.

COmparison both happen unto moste *Adiectives*, as cõtrarywise *diminution* both unto substantives. There are two degrees of comparison after the *absolute*: the *comparative* and the *superlative*. The *comparative* is that, which is expressed by the *absolute*, with this Adverbe magis: as doctior, magis doctus. The *superlative*, which is expressed by the *absolute*, with this Adverb maximè: as doctissimus, maximè doctus. Both degrees are formed of the *absolute* ending

ending in *i*: the *comparative* by adding *or* for the common gender, and *us* for the neuter: as of docti, doctior, doctius: forti, fortior, fortius: irati, iratior, iratius: preclari, præclarior, præclarius. The Superlative by adding *ſſimus* for the maſculine, & *ſſima* for the feminine, *ſſimum* for ỹ neuter: as Doctiſsimus, doctiſsima, doctiſsimum: Fortiſsimus, fortiſsima, fortiſsimum: ſo Iratiſsimus, præclariſsimus. If the *abſolute* end in *er*, the ſuperlative of ỹ maſculine ſhal be made by putting to *rimus*, the feminine *rima*, the neuter *rimum*, as niger, nigerrimus, nigerrima, nigerrimum. But for the moſt part of the three degrees, one is wanting, an other is formed out of rule, as may be ſeene by thoſe that follow: exterior, extremus & extimus: interior, intimus: inferior, infimus: ocyor, ocyſsimus: ulterior, ultimus: ſuperior, ſupremus: deterior, deterimus: citerior, citimus: poſterior, poſtremus: propior, proximus (wherof ariſeth a new comparative, proximior) prior, primus: adoleſcens adoleſcentior: ingens, ingentior: infinitus, infinitior: ſatur, ſaturior: ſenex, ſenior: juvenis, iunior: dives, divitior: ſiniſter, ſiniſterior, ſiniſtimus: ſacer, magis ſacer, ſacerimus: vetus, veterior, veterrimus: frugi, frugalior, frugaliſsimus: maturus, maturior, maturiſsimus & maturrimus: malus, peior, peſsimus: magnus, maior, maximus: multus, plus, for the Neuter of the ſingular number onelye, plurimus:

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Nequam, nequior, nequiſsimus: dexter, dexterior, dextimus. Noviſsimus for the laſt, is the onely degree. Bonus, melior, optimus. Parvus, minor, minimus, and parviſsimus, in Lucretius. Maledicus, maledicentior, maledicentiſsimus: magnificus, magnificentior, magnificentiſsimus: benevolus, benevolentior, benevolentiſsimus, and ſuch like. Five words in *lis*, make *limus* in the Superlative; as Agilis, agilior, agillimus: Humilis, humilior, humillimus: Similis, ſimilior, ſimillimus: Facilis, facilior, facillimus: gracilis, gracilior, gracillimus.

Adjectives ending in *us* pure, are not compared: as Aureus, pius: (though Curtius uſeth piiſsimus, but *Cicero* doth not allow of it: yet tenuior, tenuiſsimus: and we ſaye aſsiduiſsimé: Vlpian hath idoneior of idoneus) in *dus*, as colendus: in *imus*, as optimus: in *plex*, as multiplex: (*Quintilian* uſeth ſimplicius) in *ivus*, as deliberativus (yet we read feſtivior, and feſtiviſsimus) in *tinus* as matutinus: words derived of fero and gero, as legifer, armiger and manye others, as equeſter, ſilveſter, degener, memor, cicur, vulgaris, Gallicus, vetulus.

CAP. 6
Of Diminution.

A *Diminutive* is a Noune without compariſon, ſignifying in the ſame kinde the *Diminution*, of his Primative. And doth end in *io*, *us*, *er*.

er. *Io*, as of Ardea, ardelio: of homo, homuncio: of ſenex, ſenecio.

Eus, as of equus, equuleus: but hæc acus maketh aculeus: theſe two ends are moze rare. but *lus* doth containe a great nũber of *diminutives*, *l*, beeing ſometimes ſingle, ſomtimes duble: the endes of ſingle *l*, are, olus, and ulus, and culus, the laſt ſillable but one being ſhozt.

Olus, ola, olũ, is made of ſom caſe ending in *o*, as of filio, filiolus: ſo tulliolus, alveolus, capreolus: filia, Tullia, filiola, Tulliola: alſo neuters, negotiolũ, palliolum: yet of homo, homulus.

ulus Doth chaunge *s*, of the Nominative caſe into *lus*: as ſervus, ſervulus, gracus, graculus: ſo tantulus, parvulus: vetus, vetulus, vetula: paulus, paululus: of rege commeth regulus (but adoleſcens hath adoleſcentulus) Like-wiſe feminines, lunula, animula, aquula, ſylvula, menſula, literula, furcula: caput capitulum. Culus hath very many whereof the moſt part do onely adde culus and culum, as in wozdes of one ſillable, flos, floſculus: ſo maſculus, muſculus: of cor, corculum: ſo neuters in *us*: as rus, ruſculũ: crus, cruſculum: alſo of many ſillables: munuſculum, corpuſculum, opuſculum. So of lepus lepuſculus. So of neuters comparatives there are Adjectives, Majuſculus, majuſcula, majuſculum: ſo grandiuſculus, minuſculus, celeriuſculus: ſo alſo of *er*, and *or*: as frater, fraterculus: paterculus: alſo pauperculus, paupercula, pau-

perculum: muliercula,matercula(notwithſtãding of venter, ventriculus) amator,amatorculus: ſororcula : but of rumor, rumuſculus. Certaine notwithſtanding doe chaunge *o*, into *un*:as homo,homunculus: ſo latrunculus: tyrunculus:carbunculus, (and of Fur,furunculus)alſo femininꝭ,offenſio, offenſiuncula,ratiuncula : virguncula: ſome are formed by turning *is* in ỳ end into *culus*,as thoſe which end in *x*:dicax,dicacis,dicaculus:of facis,facula:fornacis,fornacula: cervicis, cervicula : ſome are derived of the end in *i*, by ſhortning the laſt ſillable therof, as thoſe which end in *is*,*rs*,*ns*: as of Ignis,igni,igniculus:ſo dulciculus : alſo feminꝭ : as apicula, navicula, notwithſtanding iuvenal doth make *cuticula* long.

Cum bibet æſtivum incontracta cuticula ſolem.

So of *Canis*,*Canicula*:Perſ.*Inſanæ Canicula meſſes Urit*.

Rs,as pars,parti,particula,*ns*,as fons,fonti, fonticulus:ſo monticulus,ponticulus:ſo lens, lenti,lenticula.A word ending in *ui*, looſeth *u*, as of artui,articulus:ſo verſiculus:but hoc curriculum:as geniculum, corniculum : domus, domuncula.

Some do forme the end in *e*,and do make that *e*,long, as thoſe which ende in *es*: ſo of res commeth recula:of vulpes,vulpecula:ſo nubecula, diecula:but yet of merces commeth mercedula.And thus much of ſingle *l*.

llus,*l* Being duble is made firſt of *nus*,*na*,*num*: then

then of *er,ra,rum:lus,la,lum* : *nus*,as Asinus,asina:asellus,asella: so gemellus,gemella,gemellum:so of bonus,bellus, bella, bellum;agnus, agnellus:pugnus,pugillus:unus,ullus:vinum, villum:catena,catella:columna, columella, & columnella:tignum,tigillum:so signum,sigillum, but of scamnum commeth scabellum: of scutum,commeth scutella:of rana,ranunculus: so of anguis,anguilla.

Er,as of Ager, agellus:liber, libellus:tenellus,cultellus: of puer, puellus & puella: so libella,umbella:sacrum,sacellum:so lucrum,lucellum:flabrum,flabellum.

Lus,la,lum:as populus,popellus:catulus,catellus:paululus,pauxillus:of homulus,homũculus:codex,codiculus,codicillus : fabula,fabella:tabula, tabella:velum, vexillum:tantulum,tantillum. Therfore *l*,going before, there is great plenty of *diminutives*.

Ter. This latter end is more seldome,as Surdaster, Antoniaster with *Cicero*, and Parasitaster with *Terence*.Also certaine Greeke words are usurped in Latin,as Syriscus,with *Terence*. And many have but only a shew of *diminutives*: as Cuniculus, tabula, periculum. And thus much of *genders of Nounes*, and of *Comparisons*, and *Diminutions*.

Cap. 7.

Of Case,and the first Declination being of even sillables.

CAſe is the ſpeciall ending of a Noune, & is ſixefolde: the *Nominative*, the *Genitive*, the *Dative*, the *Accuſative*, the *Vocative*, & the *Ablative*. There are two Cales a like; the Nominative & the vocative, in both numbers: the dative, & the Ablative, in the plurall: as, magiſter, magiſter, magiſtri, magiſtri: alſo magiſtris, magiſtris. And in Nounes of the neuter gender, theſe caſes are like in both numbers, the Nominative, the Accuſative, and the Uocative, & in the plurall they ende all in *a*: as Templum, templa: tempus, tempora.

The varying of a noune accoyding to the caſe is called *Declination*. *Declination* is eyther of euen, oz of uneuen ſyllables. The Declination of euen ſillables is, where the Datiue plurall ending in *is*, is of euen ſillables with the Nominative ſingular: as muſa, muſis, dominus, dominis, and that is double. The firſt, which in the Nominative caſe ſingular doth ende in *a* feminine, in the Genitive in *æ*, in the Datiue in *æ*, in the Accuſative in *am*, in the Ablative in *a*: in the Nominative caſe plurall in *æ*, in the Genitive in *arum*, in the Accuſative in *as*: as, Muſa, muſæ, muſæ, muſam, muſa, muſa: muſæ, muſarum, muſis, muſas, muſæ, muſis. So Bura, amicitia, inimicitia, arena, roſa, ruta, myrica, faba, cepa, geniſta.

Maſculines in *as*, oz *es*, and proper names of the feminine gender in *e*, being Greeke wozdes of

of the firſt declination of euen ſillables, do here keepe oft times the Greeke end: as Æneas, Æneæ, Æneæ: Sophiſtes, ſophiſtæ, ſophiſtę: Helene, Helenes, Helenæ: Anchiſes, Anchiſæ, Anchiſæ: Penelope, Penelopes, Penelope. For in Appellatiues, which end in *es*, the Latiniſtes haue more cõmonly retained the Latine forme: as, Ænea, ſophiſta, Helena, grammatica, rhetorica, logica, poëtica, geometra, bibliopola.

Words noting parẽtage or kindred, ending in *es*, of the maſculine, & *e*, of the feminine gender, are all of this declination: as *Priamides*, he which is of the ſtocke of *Priamus*: and *Nerine*, which is come of the ſtocke of *Nereus*.

The *anomaly* of number. Nounes that are ſeldome uſed in one of the numbers, as in the plurall: eloquentia, ſapientia, & ſuch like ſubſtantiues: alſo adorea, fama, fuga, cholera, gloria. * And theſe folowing are ſeldome uſed in the ſingular number: argutiæ, antiæ, aquæ, calidæ, epulæ, exequiæ, exuviæ, excubiæ, inſidiæ, inferiæ, induciæ, ſalinæ, ſcalæ, deliciæ, manubiæ, minæ, nugæ, nuptiæ, valvæ, falæ, facetiæ, feriæ, thermæ, tenebræ, divitiæ, calendæ, cunæ, clitellæ, quiſquiliæ, balenæ, bigæ, quadrigæ, Phaleræ. Some nounes are declined fullie in both numbers, but yet in a diverſe ſignification: as Apina and Trica, the names of townes: apinæ, tricæ, for trifels: ſcopa a kinde of viole, and ſcopæ, a dragnet: although Columella hath ſcopula:

* Deſidia, ſenecta, ſtultitia, invidia. &c.

* Inferiæ, plagę.

la:litera a letter,& literæ, an Epistle. Nundina a Goddesse,& nũdinæ for fairs, which returne euery ninth day,fidicula,a small instrument, fidiculæ wherewith those which are giltie are tormẽted:dira,of dirus,dira,dirum, cruell Diræ, Furies: so in Nounes that signifie number, prima,secunda,nona,decima,& plurally, primæ,secũdæ,nonæ,decimæ: primitiæ, the adjective being primitius,primitia, primitium,& many other such like. Dica,dicã,dica,is a word of three cases,& Dicis, after the Greeke forme: as Dicis causa,Suppetiæ, suppetias: repetundarum,repetundis,a word of two cases: inficias,a word of one case.

The *Anomalie* of case. Here is one genitive case of the Greeke forme in the Latine noune familias,& in the compoundes, pater-familias, mater-familias, filius-familias:so patres, matres,filii-familias:yet familiæ, and familiarum are used.

The accusative of Greeke words that end in *as*,hath more commonly *n*,then *m*: of wordes in *es* and *e*, *n* onely:as Æneas, Ænean: Anchises, Anchisen,Penelope,Penelopen.

The vocative doth cast away, *s*, when the nominative endeth in *as*, or *es*: as Ænea, Anchise.

If the nominative end in *es* or in *e*: the ablative shall end in *e*:as Anchise,Penelope.

The genitive case of the plurall number is here

here contracted sometimes by the Poetes, & is thus noted â. 3, Æneid. Graiugenûmque domus. Lucretius. 1. Æneadûm genitrix.

The Dative and the Ablative in six substantives doth make abus, as equabus, libertabus, filiabus, mulabus, natabus, deabus. Yet notwithstanding equis, natis and filijs, are used, if the ambiguitie of the sere be distinguished. Scævola in the Prædian law sayd, conservabus.

*The *Anomalie* of the gender. Adria is of the masculine gender: so cometa, Planeta, & others of the first Greeke declinatiõ: Margarita, charta, chataracta, catapulta, cochlea, gausapa, are excepted, which are masculines in the Greeke.

*So is, scurra, rabula, assecla, scriba, lixa, lanista.

These are counted of the cõmon gender, Verna, conviva, and compounds of venio, colo, & gigno: as advena, convena, agricola, cœlicola, indigena, terrigena.

Auriga.

Cap. 8.
Of the second declination of even syllables.

The second declination of even syllables, is that, which in ỹ nominative case singular endeth in these letters, *s*, or *r*, masculine, or in *m* neuter: in the genitive in *i*, in the dative and the ablative in *o*, in the accusative in *m*, in the nominative case plurall in *i* or *a*: in the genitive in *orum*, in the accusative in *os*, or *a*.

The Greeke case doth sometimes remaine as

as Samos,Lesbos,for Samus & Lesbus: Ilion, for Iliū,Pergamon for Pergamum, Androgeo for Androgei,Orphei for Orpheo,Ilionea for Ilioneum,Theseu for Thesee, Panthou for Pāthoē: Cimmerion for Cimmeriorum.

The genitive singular, having i doubled, is sometimes abridged by the poetes. Iuvenal.

Antoni' gladios potuit contemnere.---

Virg. 1. Eclog.

Nec spes libertatis erat, nec cura peculi.

But the plural in prose, is oftentimes contracted: as, Deûm, fabrûm, procûm, sestertiûm, virûm, for Deorum, fabrorum, procorum, sestertiorum, virorum.

s, As Dominus, domini, domino, dominū, domine, domino. Domini, dominorū, dominis, dominos, domini, dominis. In like manner Callus, Hyacinthus, Lupinus, crocus, porrus: also maledicus, causidicus, pronubus.

• Vesperus, vesper.

These nounes that follow do want the plurall number: humus, viscus, fimus, limus, cestus, bolus, pontus: Contrariwise, these that follow want the singular number: as Inferi, superi, Liberi, Ludi, fasti, fori, cani, cancelli, posteri. Macte, macti, is a word of two cases among the grammarians.

• Gabii, locri.

us In the nominative, is turned into *e* in the vocative: but three do end in *i*: as filius, fili, meus, mi: genius, geni: Deus doth remaine in the vocative case: also *us* is take away from proper

names

names that end in *ius*, the *accent* being brought backe into the laſt ſyllable but two: as Antonius, Antoni: and thoſe which in the nominative caſe have *j*, loſe *us* in the vocative, and the conſonant is turned into the vowel *i*, the quantitie of the vowel going before, being kept: as Cajus Caj. Pompejus, Pompei.

The nominative caſe plural of this word Deus is uſual, dii or di: wherof cõmeth diis or dis.

The *gender*. Theſe nounes are of the maſculine gender, though they be the names of trees: to wit, ſpinus, rubus, libanus: cõtrariwiſe theſe that follow are of the feminine gender, alvus vannus, humus: ficus for a tree, & the fruit: but morbus is of the maſculine gẽder: alſo domus is of the feminine gender, having in the genitive caſe ſingular domi, in the acculative domum, it wanteth the vocative, & hath domo in the ablative: & in the plural number it hath domorũ, domos. Abydos & Lesbos, though they be names of townes, are uſed of Poetes in the maſculine gender. Greeke nounes of this declination for the moſt part, are of the feminine gẽder: as Lecythus, nardus, cryſtallus, balanus, papyrus: but theſe are of the cõmon gender, colus, groſſus, phaſelus, pharus, pãpinus, penus without the plurall nũber. *Cicero* thinketh this word atomus to be of the feminine gender, and *Seneca* of the maſculine: vulgus wanteth the plural number, and is of the maſculine & neuter gender:

*Antidotus coſtus, diphtongus, byſſus, lynodus. &c.

Paradiſus.

gender: Pelagus and virus are of the neuter gẽder, and want the plurall number.

Some nounes of this secõd declination of evẽ syllables do end in *er*: as Magister, magistri, magistro, magistrũ, magister, magistro: magistri, magistrorum, magistris, magistros, magistri, magistris. So likewise oleaster is declined.

These increase in the genitive case, having the last syllable save one short: as Armiger, Armigeri: signifer, signiferi, and others derived of fero, and gero: so asper, exter, liber, miser, tener, dexter, gibber, prosper: and these substantives, adulter, socer, gener, puer: but Iber, Iberi: and hereof Celtiber, Celtiberi, yet Prosperus, and Iberus, as yet are perfect. *Cato* useth cæterus: as cæterus ornatus: also puerus hath bene in use.

These nounes following do likewise increase as vir, viri, and the compoundes thereof, leuir, triumvir, decemvir, and such like: also satur, saturi.

Nounes in *m*, as scamnum, scamni, scamno, scamnum, scamnũ, scamno: scamna, scamnorũ, scamnis, scamna, scamna, scamnis. So callum, connubium: So gausapũ, hordeum, electrum, lilium, lolium, mustum, mulsum, vinũ, viburnum, defrutum, cinnamomum, or cinnamum, balsamum, pisum: so jugerum.

* Senium, paratrum, virus, vitrum

These nounes following want the plurall nũber,* aurum, argentum, acetum, apiũ, ervum, epulum,

epulum, ſalum, ſevum, or ſepum, or ſebum, ſinum, ſtannum, lethum, hilum, nihilum, nitrum, juſtitium, viſcum, fœnum, tabum, triticum, delicium, cœlum, cœnum, garum, glutinum, butyrum, penum: tãtundem tantidem, a word of two caſes. Contrarywiſe theſe that follow, want the ſingular number: arma, effata, exta, ſata, munia, iuſta, vaſa, vinacea, flabra, fraga, teſqua, comitia, cibaria, (yet comitium, for the place, is of both numbers) cibaria cnnabula, crepundia, bellaria, præcordia, parapherna.

*Mænia, luſtra, mapalia, caſtra, ſponſalia, roſtra. &c.

The gẽder. Nounes that end in *um* are wholy of the neuter gender (if they be not the proper names of men or women) although they be the names of countries: as Illiricum, Noricum or of Cities: as Avaricum, Brunduſium: or of trees, as Cinnamomum, balſamum.

Theſe nounes that follow do change their gẽder with their termination: Avernus, Iſmarus, Mænalus, Maſsicus, Tænarus, Taygetus, Dindymus, Pangæus, tartarus, ſibilus, carbaſus a word of the feminine gender. And in the plurall number they are neuters: as Averna, Iſmara, Mænala, Maſsica, Tænara, Taygeta, Dindyma, Pangea, tartara, ſibila, carbaſa: but Elyſium, Raſtrum, frenum, have in the plurall number Eliſii, raſtri, freni, and ſometimes alſo frena: but Argi is onely in the plurall number of the maſculine gender.

More-

Moreouer, some nounes are of two sortes making both *us* & *um*: as intubus, supparus, jugulus, viscus, fimus, dupondius, chirographus, (*Quintilian* hath cõmentarius) crocus, balteus clypeus, baculus, porrus, pileus: intubũ, supparũ, jugulũ, viscũ, fimum, dupõdium: chirographum, & *Cicero* hath commentarium: crocum, clypeum, balteum, baculum, porrum, pileum. Pergamus, & Pergamum hath onely in the plurall number Pergama: locus & jocus in the singular onely, but in the plurall number loci and loca, joci and joca, and many other nounes of this sort, which are not of one declinatiõ alone, but of diverse: as ganea and ganeum: *Ouid* hath menda, and *Cicero* mendum: also amygdala & amygdalum, for the fruite.

* Sinus and sinum eventus & eventum. &c.

CAP. 9.

Of adjectives that be of evẽ syllables & irregular, which are called Pronounes.

ADjectives of even syllables are of both declinatiõs, but of a diverse gender: as bonus, bona, bonum. Among adjectives of even syllables, are those which are commonly called *Pronounes*, wherof three, ego, tui, sui, are farthest out of rule and have the last *i*, of the dative case singular, doubtfull. Ego, mei vel mis, mihi vel, mi, me, me: Nos, nostrum vel nostri, nobis, nos, nobis, here ech number is said to want the voca-

vocative case.

Tu,tui or tis,tibi,te,tu, te:Vos, vestrũ or vestri,vobis,vos,vos,vobis.Sui,sibi,se,se:Sui,sibi,se,se. This third pronoune doth want the nominative & the vocative case of both numbers, & these genitives, mei,tui,sui, nostri, & vestri, be used passively. Of these three do arise five regular wordes,meus,mea,meũ: noster, nostra, nostrum:tuus,tua,tuũ:vester:vestra,vestrũ,suus,sua,suũ. The rest of the adjectives that be of even syllables, & irregular do more apparantly keepe ỳ cases of the first & second declination of evẽ syllables. These sixtene following haue their genitives ending in *us*, & their datives in *i*: but the three first haue their genitives in *ius*,as hic, hæc, hoc, hujus, huic (which sometimes is a word of one syllable)hunc,hanc,hoc:hoc,hac, hoc:in the plurall number hi,hæ,hæc, horum, harum,horum:his:hos,has,hæc,his.Is,ea,id: eius:ei:eũ,eã,id:eo,ea,eo : ei or ij, sometimes also i, eæ,ea:eorum, earum, eorum:eis or ijs, sometimes also îs:eos:eas,ea:eis or ijs,& sometimes îs.Idem,eadem , idem,the compound is declined after the same sort.

Quis or qui,quæ or qua,quod or quid:cujus cui,the last being doubtfull,& sometimes but of one syllable:quẽ,quã, quod or quid:quo, qua, quo,& sometimes qui,in every gẽder. Qui,quæ que,or qua:quorum,quarũ,quorũ:quibus,or quîs:quos,quas,quæ,or qua:quibus or quîs.

Quis is an interrogative or an infinitive: qui & quæ a relative, & somtimes also an interrogative, as 2. Philip. qui inde reditus. Quid is taken substantively, & quod adjectively. Qui is cõpounded 4. wayes, as quilibet, quicũq;, quidam quivis: & quis in composition doth sometimes go before: as in quisquis, quisq;, quisquã quisnam, quispiã, and in all those that went before, ỹ feminine doth onely end in æ: as neuters of ỹ plural nũber: as quælibet, quæcunq; quædam, quævis, quæq;, quæquam, quænam, quæpiã: yet quisquis, quicquid, quoquo, be onely ỹ cases that are in use: but quæquam and quodquã are rare. Sometimes Quis doth follow, as aliquis, ecquis, siquis, nequis, nũquis. These feminines do onely end in a, as the plurall neuters: as aliqua, ecqua, siqua, nequa, nunqua.

These thirtene *adjectives* that follow, in the genitive case do end in *ius* with *i* long: as Alius alia aliud: alius: alii: iste, ista, istud: istius: isti: ille: illa, illud; illius; illi: ipse, ipsa, ipsum, ipsius: ipsi: unus, una, unum, and those which are derived hereof: ullus ulla, ullũ: uter, utra, utrũ: & the compoundes of it: as uterque, utraque, utrumque: neuter, neutra, neutrum: solus, sola, solum: totus, tota, totum: alter, altera, alterum, maketh alterius, with *i* short: Of the whole number of these thirtene, there be three which have six cases, to wit, unus, solus, totus: but ullus, nullus, alius, as Grammarians say,

do

do want the vocative case. In these thirtene the genitive and the dative cases in tyme have ben regulare, and the Poetes do sometimes make the last sillable save one of the genitive case, short. This compound alteruter, alterutra, alterutrum, is declined chiefly in the latter part of it alterutrius: of these sixtene, eight following, alius, alter, is, hic, iste, ille, ipse, qui, are relatives, having relation to some thing that went before: wherof hic, ille, iste, are demõstratives. Sui and suus, have a respect backe againe to the next antecedent, as 4. Fin.

Omnis natura est conservatrix sui.

The two that remain, Ambo, & duo, are thus declined. ambo, ambæ, ambo: amborũ, ambarũ amborũ: ambob°, ambab°, ambobus: ambos, ambas, ambo: ambo, ambæ, ambo: ambobus, ambabus, ambobus. Duo, duæ, duo: duorũ, duarũ, duorũ: duobus, duabus, duobus: duos, duas, duo: duo, duæ, duo: duobus, duabus, duobus. you shal sometimes read ambo, & duo, for ambos, and duos, & thus much of the declination which is of even sillables.

Cap. 10.

Of the first declination of uneven sillables.

The *declination of uneven sillables* is that, whose dative case plural is of uneven sillables

bles with the nominative singular, & it endeth in the genitive case singular in *is*, in the dative in *i*, in the accusative in *em*, or in the end of the neuter, in the ablative in *e*: in the nominative & accusative plurall in *es*, or in *a*, in the genitive in *um*, in the dative & ablative in *ibus*. In this declination the Greeke case doth sometimes remaine, as in the accusative Parin, Pallada, and without *s* in the vocative, Pari, Palla. The declination of uneven syllables is two-fold: the first whose genitive case singular doth not increase, & doth end in *e*, *is*, or *r*, in the nominative case.

Those which do end in *e*, *is*, are of the neuter gender: as, mantile, mantilis, mantili, mantile, mantile, mantili: mantilia, mantiliũ, mantilibus, mantilia, mantilia, mãtilibus: so lacte, lactis, a word out of use, and wanting the plurall number: whereof lac, lactis is contracted: lactes: lactiũ, lactibus, of the feminine gender, & wanting the singular number: this word mille being a substantive hath but one case in the singular number, & in the plurall it is declined fully; but when it is an adjective, it is declined in the plurall number onely, and that but in one case. Also conclaue, Præneste, & adjectiues ending in *e*, as dulce, triste, and such like are neuters: so is the word of one case, Cære.

The ablative case doth alwayes end in *i*, even in adjectives: as, Tristis, triste, tristi: acer, acris, acre, acri, and such like.

The

The nominative case plurall in *ia*, as aplustria, which is also contracted aplustra. These nounes following do want the singular nũber: altaria, magalia, mapalia: also Agonalia, Bacchanalia, Saturnalia, and such like names of festivall dayes: also sponsalia.

The genitive case plurall in the names of festivall dayes, is of the second declination of even sillables, as Agonalium, Agonaliorum, Saturnalium, Saturnaliorum. Bacchanalium, Bacchanaliorum: which hath bene used in certaine others, as Anciliorum for Ancilium: so Sponsaliorum for Sponsalium: Vectigaliorum for vectigalium.

These which end in *s*, are of the feminine gẽder, and end in *es* or *is*, and in the genitive case plurall in *ium*.

Es, is: as vulpes, vulpis, vulpi, vulpem, vulpes, vulpe: vulpes, vulpiũ, vulpibus, vulpes, vulpes, vulpibus. So apes or apis, apis, apium, or apũ: vepres is of the common gender. sepes, trabes, plebes, are also thus contracted, seps, trabs, plebs: and adipes, of the common gender, being contracted, is adeps. These want the plurall number, indoles, strues, lues, fames, tabes, pubes: soboles and labes doe want the genitive & the dative case plurall. Verres is of the masculine gender: torques, and vates, vatium or vatum are of the common gender, panaces of the neuter: Senex an adjective, at the least in the

singular nũber. Certain Greeke nounes of this end, are derived hither from the first declinatiõ of euen sillables: as Æschines, Æschinis, Aristides, Aristidis: & certaine are declined also in the first declination of euen sillables: as Orontes, Orontis, & Orontæ: Timarchides, Timarchidis, and Timarchidæ: And the genitive case is sometimes taken from the second declination of euen sillables: as Immitis Achilli: also Duri miles Vlissi: of Achilles, and Vlysses.

Is, is: as *Corbis, corbis, corbi, corbem, corbis, corbe: corbes, corbium, corbibus, corbes, corbibus.*

Arraris which hath also Arar, stipis, scobis, (whereof commeth stips, Scobs) strigilis, of the ablative strigili, ratis, novalis, Buris, Prænestis. hic mugilis, & mugil, of the ablative mugili: these following want the plurall number, sitis, bilis, cannabis.

The *case*. This word vis hath in the singular number onely vis, vis, vim, vi, but in the plurall number it is fully declined: Vires, virium, viribus, Vicem, vice, vices, vicibus, a word of foure cases: ambage, ambages, ambagibus: gratis, grate, grates. words of three cases,

Some nounes of this declination in the accusative case do end in *im*, as Ararim, aqualim, securim, sitim, ravim, tussim, cucumim, burim, pelvim. So likewise many Greeke words. But ofttymes they have *n*, for *m*: as Syrtis, Sirtin: Mysis, Mysin: Thais, Thain: Tigris: Tigrin: Tyberis, Tyberin: Daphnis, Daphnin: Paris, Parin.

Parin. Some have *em* or *im*: as restis, febris, navis, turris, clavis, puppis.

When the accusative doth end in *em*, or *im*, the ablative shall end in *e*, or in *i*: as reste, resti: febre, febri: & such like: to whō are added these that follow, amnis, anguis, avis, ovis, neptis, classis, ignis, unguis, uectis, fustis, finis, civis. Which notwithstandyng for the most part, do end in *e*: those wordes have onely *e* in the ablative case, whose accusative endeth onely in *im* or *in*: as for example: Neapolin, Neapoli: Thetin, Theti, Tigrin, Tigri: hunc cucumim, cucumi: yet Ararim hath Arare.

To this rule doe perteine those masculines, which seeme to be made of adjectives, as Annalis, annali: so affinis, Aprilis, Sextilis, sodalis, rivalis, familiaris, Quintilis: rudis, of the feminine gender hath onely rude.

But proper names are agreeyng to the rule: as Laterensis, Laterense: Iuvenalis, Iuvenale: Martialis, Martiale. The nominative case plurall is Sardis, trallis, not Sardes, Tralles.

These wordes are cōtracted in ỹ genitive plurall: strigilis: strigilū: juvenis, iuvenū: volucris, a bird, volucrum: canis, canum: panis, panum.

The gēder. These noumes following are onely of the masculine gender, asis, & the cōpoundes therof, octussis, semissis, tressis, decussis, centussis, vigessis: so acinacis, aqualis, axis, ensis, orbis, majalis, natalis, jugalis, retis, vermis, vectis, fascis, follis, fustis, and divers other endyng

Lienis, pnis, crinis vnguis.

ding in *is*. mẽsis, torris, caulis, cassis, callis, cenchris, for a serpent, collis, piscis, postis: & these three words, antes, manes, penates, want the singular number: but these nounes following are of the common gender: amnis, anguis, finis, funis, ciuis, hostis, sentis, scrobis (wherof commeth scrobs) torquis, canalis, canis, clunis: likewise also the first end of adjectives, tristis, dulcis, whose neuters do end in *e*.

Nounes in *er* that are of this declination, are of the masculine gender: as venter, ventris, ventri, ventrem, venter, ventre: ventres, ventrum, ventribus, ventres, ventres, ventribus: so vter, vtris, vtrum: imber, hath in the ablative case imbre, or imbri, yet the compounds of it have onely *i*, in the ablative case, as September, October, November, December: so are Latine words in ter declined: as accipiter, accipitris: frater, fratris: linter, lintris: lintrium, is of the common gender, the Greeke word mater, matris, is of the feminine. Thus are some adjectives declined. alacer, alacris: acer, acris: equester, equestris: salubor, salubris, volucer, volucris, celeber, celebris, and other such like endes of adjectives, which all have their ablative case, in *i*.

The rest which have onely *e* in the ablative case, are alwayes contracted in the genitive plurall, as fratre, fratrûm: matre, matrûm: patre, patrûm.

CAP.

Cap. 2.

The second declination of uneven sillables.

The second declination of uneven sillables is that, whose Genitive case singular doth increase: and it is of Nounes of the masculine Gender.

The Greeke Genitive case ending in *os* short, doth here very often remaine: *Ovid. 2. Metamorph.* --- silvas Erymanthidos ambit.

And the Dative case doth sometimes make *i*, short: as *Catul.*

Morte ferox Theseus, qualem Minoidi luctum
Obtulerat. -- For *Ovid* in *OEnon.* hath *Nympha sizo Paridi.*

Of the Greeke Genitive and Accusatiue cases, there are formed some wordes of even sillables: as of Elephas, elephantis, commeth eliphantus, elephanti: of calsis, calsidis: commeth calsida, calsidæ.

The Ablative of Adiectives of one end, endeth in *e* or *i*: as amans, amante, amanti: so Artifex, uber, supplex, vetus, fœlix, degener: after which sort these contractes following, doe end. Arpinas, fulginas, cuias, which have ended in *atis*, and *ate*: so the Comparatives, doctior, doctius: fortior, fortius: so verbals ending in *trix*: as ultrix, victrix: hospes, sospes, and pauper, have *e* alone: but proper names of Adiectives

are

are regular: as Clemente, felice.

The Greek nominative case plurall maketh *es* short, and the accusative in *as*: Garamantes, garamantas,

The *neuters* that ende in *e*, *in* the *ablative case* doe forme the *nominative plurall* in *a*: as Corpore, corpora: Poemate, poemata.

But if the *ablative* ende in *i*, the *nominative plurall* hath *ia*: as Concordi, concordia: fœlici, fœlicia. Yet wordes of the *comparative degree* take away *i*: as Doctiora, plura, & compplura (though there be also compluria) so doth vetera.

The *genitive case plurall* of an *ablative* that is *regular*, is evermore *contracted*: as honore, honorûm: milite, militûm. Cæsare, cæsarûm: passere, passerûm: doctiorûm, and of all other *camparatives*.

The increasing of the *cases* is distinguished by *vowels*: of which *vowels*, *a* and *o* are long: *e*, *i*, *u*, *y*, are short.

Those which doe increase by *a*, are neuters. *as*, *aris*, and in the plurall, *arium*, *aribus*, in some auncient writers: yet Præs, prædis, is the *masculine*, and Fæx, fæcis, the *feminine gender*. So likewise is Laus, laudis: fraus, fraudis: & fauces, faucium, without the singular number.

As, *asis*: as Vas, vasis, of the singular number onely. But As, asis, asium.

As, *aris*: as Mas, maris, marium, is of the masculine gender.

Ar.

Ar, aris: as Pulvinar, pulvinaris: so these nounes Laquear, lucar, calcar, which are contracted & therfore end in *i* in the ablative: Nar, naris, is sometimes also a neuter, but jubar, jubaris, nectar, nectaris, bacchar, baccharis, an herbe (which also hath baccharis) have no plural nũber. Hamilcar, hamilcaris: Cæsar, cæsaris: lar, laris, larium: also Lar, lartis, the name of a man: so the Adjectiue Par, paris, and the compounds therof, Impar, separ, dispar, compar: far, faris, without the genitive and the dative plurals.

Al, alis: as Minutial, minutialis: cervical, cervicalis: which wordes seeme to be contracted of the neuters ende in *le*, as these that follow. Animal, vectigal, tribunal, puteal, which therefore have *i* in the Ablative case. Ispal, though it be the name of a Citie, yet it is of the neuter gender.

Nounes of the masculine gender doe make a short: Asdrubal, asdrubalis. Hannibal, hannibalis: sal, salis, beeing fullye declined in both numbers, is of the masculine, and wanting the plurall, is of the neuter gender.

An, anis: as Titã, titanis, pæã, pæanis. but caro, carnis, carnium, is of the feminine gender.

A, atis, is a Greek end: as Thema, thematis, poëma, poëmatis: so Zeugma (though it be the name of a Citie) which in the ablative and Dative case plurall are declined, as wordes

of

of the declination of even ſillables, after the AEO-like maner: as Emblematis, poëmatis, hepar, hepatis, wanteth the plurall number.

As, atis, is of the feminine gender: as civitas, civitatis, civitatium, and civitatum: for woꝛdes of many ſillables ending in *as*, are oftentimes contracted. So likewiſe are declined theſe that have the plurall number, caritas and facultas. So are bonitas, probitas, and ſuch like ſubſtantives, whiche are ſeldome uſed in the plurall nũber. yet anas hath anatis with *a* ſhoꝛt. Theſe two Adiectives, noſtras & veſtras, are regular.

Ars, artis: as nounes of the feminine gender: Ars, artis, artium: pars, partis, partium: whoſe compounds do chaunge *a* into *e*.

Ans, antis: as amans, amantis, an Adiective: ſextans, dodrans, quadrans, are of the maſculine gender. So Adamas, elephas, acragas, calchas, garamas, and ſuch like Greeke woꝛdes.

Ax, actis: as Aſtyanax, aſtianactis: Hylax, hylactis.

As, adis, with *a* ſhoꝛt, of the maſculine gender, as Vas, vadis: ſo certaine Greeke woꝛdes not only of the maſculine gẽder, as Arcas, arcadis, arcadũ, but alſo of the feminine, as decas, decadis: monas, monadis: ſo Doras, Dipſas, Pallas: Nounes that betoken parentage, as Ætias, ætiadis, Phaëtontias, Phaëtontiadis & ſuch like, Glans, glandis, glandium, is of the feminine gender.

Femi-

Feminines which end in *ax*, have *acis*, with *a*, long: as Fornax, fornacis, fornacium: but abax abacis: ſmilax, ſmilacis: panax, panacis, have *a* ſhort. Pax, pacis, wanteth the Genitive and dative caſes plurall: ſo the Adiectives, audax, capax, fallax, and ſuch like.

The reſt of the wordes of many ſillables that end in *ax*, are of the maſculine gender. as Thrax thracis. But thoſe which do follow do make *a*, ſhort: Atax, atrax, anthrax, Syphax, ſyphacis, with *a* long, or ſyphacis with *a* ſhort, ſtyrax, dropax, colax, candax, pharnax, limax, limacis, and calx, calcis, for a part of the foote, are of the common gender, but calx, for bricke, is of the feminine, and ſo are lanx, lancis, lancium: phalanx, phalangis: arx, arcis, arcium: falx, falcis, falcium: but Briax, briacis is of the maſculine gender.

Abs, abis: as Arabs, arabis: trabs, trabis, trabium, of the feminine gender.

Aps, apis: as Lælaps, lælapis: daps, dapis, dapium, both of the feminine gender.

Nounes which increaſe by *e*. Certain Greek nounes which are neuters: as Argos, epos, melos, hippomanes, cacoethes, ſhould be declined after the Greeke maner, in *eos* pure: but in Latine they are ſo declined.

Some of the feminine gender in *es*, are ſo declined that *i* alone maketh the ſillable of the increaſe: as Res, rei, rei, rem, res, re: Res, rerum, rebus,

rebus,res,rebus.

The genitive case singular onelye in nounes of the feminine gender thus declined, is lyke the dative, and hath *ei*, for *eis*, with *e* long, if *i* come betweene two vowels, as Species, specici:facies,faciei:otherwise it is short:as Plebs plebei:fides,fidei:spes,spei:whereof commeth that adjective of one case,Exspes.Dies,diei,is of the common gender in the singular number, and in the plurall, it is onely of the masculine gender:but Meridies is onely of the masculine gender. And manye of these nounes hauing *es* turned into *a*, are declined after the firste declination of euen sillables: as Luxuries,luxuriei, and luxuria,luxuriæ. The plurall number except it be of Res and dies, is here seldom used.

Some nounes which ende in *es*, haue *eris*: as Ceres,cereris.

Is,iris:as Cinis,cineris:pulvis,pulveris.

us,eris of the neuter gender: holus,onus, opus, acus, aceris, hulcus, fidus,scelus,rudus, latus,munus,vellus,viscus,vulnus,fœdus,funus,pondus:venus,veneris: vetus,veteris,an adjectiue.

Er,eris: Anser,anseris: later,lateris:carcer, carceris:passer,passeris: vomer or vomis,vomeris: These adjectives,Huber, degener and pauper,make huberum,degenerum, pauperũ,in the genitive plurall.Luceres,& proceres, without the singular number: yet *Iuvenal* said,

Agnosco

Agnoſco procerem ---

Adde herevnto theſe that follow (although they be the names of trees) hoc ſiler, ſileris: hic or hæc, or hoc ſuber, ſuberis: but mulier, mulieris is of the feminine gender.

Theſe Greeke nounes, Aer, aeris, æther, ætheris, which want the plurall number, and crater, crateris, follow the Greeke declination and *proſodie*: ſo Character, characteris, and all others that end in *er* beeing long, which happeneth as often as the genitive doth end in *eris*.

The gender. Thoſe wordes which doe ſignifie the fruites of the earth, and end in *er*, are without the plurall number: as Siſer, ſiſeris, (yet *Plinie*, in his 20. booke, and 5. chapter, ſayd, *Hieſius ideo ſtomacho utile videtur, quoniam nemo tres ſiſeres edendo continuaret*) Laſer, cicer, papaver, both for the plant and the fruite, piper, hic vel hæc tuber, for the fruite of a tree: hæc laver, in *Plinie*: but hic cucumer, or cucumis: ſo acer, aceris, although it be the name of a tree, and that which heretofore was called itiner, and now iter, itineris; vber, vberis, the ſubſtantive, be of the neuter gender: ſo ſpinter, of juger, beeing out of uſe in the nominative caſe, commeth jugeris, jugere, in the ſingular number, and in the plurall it hath all caſes: ver, veris, without the plural number: cadaver is perfect in both numbers: ſo of verber, which is rare in uſe, the other caſes are uſuall.

El,

El, beeing long, maketh *elis*: as Raphaël, raphaëlis: so Daniël, Michaël, and these neuters, mel, mellis, wanting the Genitive and Dative case plural, and fel, without the plural number.

Ems, *emis*: as Hyems, hyemis, of the feminine gender.

o Long maketh *enis*: as Anio, anienis: Nerio, nerienis, the wife of *Mars*, whereof commeth Neriene, nerienes, and neria, neriæ.

En, *enis*: as Attagen, attagenis: splen, lien, lichen, and siren, sirenis, of the feminine gender, whereof commeth Sirena, sirenæ.

Es, *etis*, with *e*, short: as hæc seges, teges, interpres, and indiges, are of the common Gender: hebes, teres, perpes, præpes, are adjectives in the singular number. But aries and paries are masculines: Abies, a feminine: impetis, impete, impetibus, a worde of three cases, and of the masculine gender. Some do end in *etis*, with *e* long: as these nounes of the feminine gender, quies, quietis, and requies, requietis, and requiei: so these Adjectives in the singular number, inquies, locuples: so Greeke nounes of the masculine gender in *es*, as Lebes, lebetis, magnes, tayes, and proper names, as Mendes, mendetis, and mendis, so Thales, thaletis, and thalis: Chremes, chremis, & chremetis: and such like: so Cæres, cæretis, and cæritis: of the common gender.

Ens, *entis*: as Dens, dentis of the masculine gender.

gender: Lens, lentis, and mens, mentis, of the feminine, bibens, bibentis: serpens, serpentis: rudens, rudentis: cliens, clientis: parens, parentis, parentum or parentium, of the common gender: so adiectiues, amens, amentis: demens, docens, legens, audiens.

Ois, oëntis, as Simois, simoëntis: Pyrois, pyroëntis.

Ers, ertis: as Expers, expertis: so iners.

Es, edis, of this sort there are few: as Pes, pedis: & feminines: as compes, compedis, & merces, mercedis, hæres, hæredis of the common gender: so before it was sayd, hic præs, prædis.

Ens, endis: as Libripens, libripendis, hic & hæc nefrens, hæc lens.

Ex, ecis: as resex, resecis (but halec, halecis, is of the feminine gender, and perfect in both numbers, or els of the neuter gender without the plurall number) Myrmex, myrmecis: vervex, vervecis: but these nounes are of the feminine gender: Nex, necis; precis, precum, and other cases which want the nominative singular: fæx, fæcis: merx, mercis, are perfect in both numbers.

Ex, egis: as Aquilex, aquilegis: lelex, lelegis: grex, gregis: rex, regis: lex, legis, is of the feminine gender, whereof commeth exlex, exlegis an adiective. *Eps, epis*: as Seps, sepis a serpent.

Words increasing by *i*: as Glis gliris, glirũ.

Il,ilis: as sil,silis,a neuter. This word supellectilis hath heretofore beene used, whereof is contracted supellex, supellectilis, and in the ablative case supellectile, or supellectili, is a feminine which lacketh the plurall number: pugil,pugils,pugilum,of the common gender: vigil,vigilis,vigilum: so pervigil, are Adiectives in the singular number.

O,inis: as Apollo,apollinis: turbo,turbinis: so of those which doe ende in *do* and *go*, which are of the feminne gender: as siligo that wanteth the plurall number, also Lanugo,lanuginis,which is perfect: so libido: formido: yet ordo,and cardo, are of the masculine gender: homo and nemo (that wanteth the plurall) & margo are of the common gender.

En,inis, is of the neuter gender: as omen,ominis, and gluten which wanteth the plurall number: so nomen,sulmen,flumen: but these wordes that come of cano,are of the masculine gender,to wit,oscen, liticen,lyricen, fidicen, tibicen, (whereof commeth also fidicina,tibicina)tubicen, cornicen: so pecten, & flamen, for a Priest.

Also heretofore hoc sanguen, and hoc pollen,have beene used, but afterwardes hic sanguis,sanguinis, without the plurall number, and hic pollis,pollinis,remayned in vse.

In,inis: Delphin, and delphis, delphinis, whereof commeth delphinus, delphini: and Salamin,

Salamin, which was also called Salamis, Salaminis, whereof came Salamina, ſalaminæ.

Es, itis: as ames, amitis: ſtipes, limes, fomes, termes, tudes, trames, ceſpes, gurges, palmes, poples: hæc merges: hic & hæc ales, antiſtes, (whereof commeth antiſtita) eques, veles, miles, cocles, comes, Pedes, and Adiectives in the ſingular number hoſpes, ſoſpes, (whereof commeth hoſpita, ſoſpita) also dives.

Is, itis: as Samnis, ſamnitis, ſamnitium: and beeing contracted Samnitum: Dis, ditis: Quiris, quiritis, quiritium, and ſometimes also quiritum: and feminines, lis, litis, litium: charis, charitis: cælites, wanting the ſingular number, is of the common gender.

Ut, itis: as caput, capitis, a neuter: ſo occiput, occipitis: ſinciput, ſincipitis: and thereof commeth theſe Adiectives anceps, ancipitis, biceps, bicipitis, præceps, præcipitis, which are contracted of ancipes, bicipes, præcipes.

Es, idis: as the datives of ſedeo, which are of the common gender: obſes, obſidis: reſes, reſidis: deſes, deſidis: præſes, præſidis.

Is, idis: as lapis, lapidis: & cuſpes, cuſpidis, of the feminine gender: and theſe Greek nounes of the feminine gender, ægis, aſpis, aclis, ibis, tyrannis, caſſis, capis, cenchris, a hauke, pyramis, pyxis: ſo Greeke names that ſignifie parentage, and are declined after the greek declination, as Æneis, æneidos, and ſuch like: yet

Crenis hath crenidis, with *i* long: Nesis nesidis, Psophis, psophidis. *Id, idis*, David, davidis.

Ex, icis: words of many syllables do chaunge *e* into *i*: as apex, apicis: ramex, ramicis: latex, laticis: vortex and vertex have vorticis, and verticis: caudax, caudicis: and codex, codicis: podex, podicis: but carex, caricis, and vibex, vibicis with *i* long, are of the feminine gender: and obex, obicis: imbrex, imbricis: silex, silicis: cortex, corticis: culex, culicis: pumex, pumicis, are of the common gender. Adiectives in the singular number, artifex, opifex, make their genitive plurall artificum, opificum: illex, illicis: but supplex hath supplices and supplicia.

Ix, icis: as ibix, ibicis: calix: calicis: varix, varicis, and such like. Cilix a man of *Cilicia*. But these are of the feminine gender, histrix, salix, filix, fornix, coxendix, pix wanting the plurall number: natrix for a serpent, is of the common gender: but these masculines following doe make *i* long in the genitive case, spadix, phœnix, pistrix for a fishe, and nounes of the feminine gender, as radix, lodix, cervix, perdix: victrix, maketh also victricia, in the plurall number: so do these Adiectives, fœlix, pernix.

Ex, igis: as remex, remigis.

Ebs & ibs, ibis. as cælebs, cælibis: of the common gender. Libs, libis: a winde.

Eps, ipis, feminines: Forceps, forcipis: stirps, stir-

ſtirpis, when it is taken for iſſue, but beeing uſed for a plant, it is of the common gender: princeps, principis, principum, is of the cõmon gender. Theſe adiectives, municeps and particeps, have in the genitive plural municipum, participum.

Ix, icis: as nix, nivis, of the feminine gender. Thoſe that increaſe by *o*. Certaine Greeke nounes are ſo declined, that the vowel *o* goeth next before *is, os, ois*: as heros, herois: Minos, minois.

Os, ossis: as Os, oſſis, oſſium: ſo exos, exoſſis.

Os, oris: as mos, moris: ſo flos: but ros, roris, hath rorium, in the genitive plurall. Glos is of the feminine gender: os oris, orium, of the neuter.

Or, oris: as rumor, rumoris: ſo honor, labor, vapor, clamor, which have alſo honos, labos, vapos, clamos, and ſopor which wanteth the plurall number: primores, wanteth the ſingular number. Caſtor, caſtoris: rhetor, rhetoris, and ſuch like Greeke nounes which increaſe by *o* ſhort. Arbor, of the feminine gender, which is alſo arbos, arboris: author, authoris and memor, memoris, are Adiectives in the ſingular nũber: æquor, æquoris, ador, adoris, (wanting the plurall number) and marmor, marmoris, having *o* ſhort, are neuters. Alſo cõparatives ending in *or* or *us*, do make their genitive in *oris*: as doctior & doctius, doctioris.

Vs,oris, neuters, littus, littoris: so nemus, facinus, fœnus, tergus, tempus, decus, corpus, (and Adiectives hereof derived, bicorpor, tricorpor) pecus, pectus, penus, pignus: lepus, leporis, is of the masculine gender, specus, a word of one case of the neuter.

Vr,oris. Of this declination there be foure neuters, ebur or ebor, eboris: robur or robor roboris, (euen when it is taken for a tree) jecur jecoris, jecinoris, jocinoris: femur, femoris.

Ol,olis, as Sol, solis, the onelye worde that endeth in *ol*.

O,onis: as harpago, harpagonis: so aquilo, aquilonis, udo, ligo, titio, turbo, for a swoord-player, cento, cudo: unedo is of the feminine gender: but aleo doth seeme to the Grammarians to be a word of one case. Sulmo, although it be the name of a citie, is of the masculine gender: bubo, bubonis, is of the common gender.

In the time of *Cicero* and *Cæsar*, these Greeke contracted nounes were declined after the Latine rule by *o* long: as Io, ionis: Dido, didonis: Calypso, calypsonis: in the time of *Quintilian*, the Greeke declination was followed: as Dido, didûs: Dido, dido: but I rather follow that golden age.

Nounes which are derived of verbs and end in *io*, are of the feminine gender: as ratio, religio, legio, natio. so ditio and contagio (which wanteth the plurall number) talio. But pugio

is

is of the masculine gender.

On, onis: as Triton, tritonis: trigon, trigonis: Agamemnon, agamemnonis: canon, canonis: but sindon, sindonis, and icon, are of the feminine gender: Python, of the common.

Os, ovis: as bos, bovis (of the common gender) and in the plurall number, boves, boum: bobus, and bubus. hic jupiter, jovis.

Os, otis: as nepos, nepotis: but cos, cotis, cotium: and dos, dotis, dotium: are of the feminine gender: and sacerdos, sacerdotis: compos compotis: impos, impotis, are of the common gender. But many greeke nounes encreasing by *o* long, are of the masculine gender: as Eros, erotis. Rhinoceros, rhinocerotis.

Ors, ortis: as these feminines: mors mortis: sors sortis, sortium (as also these Adiectives compounded therof, consors, exors) cohors, cohortis, cohortium: fors, forte: a word of two cases.

Ons, ontis: as Aarō, Aarontis: Phaeton, phaetontis: and such Greeke wordes.

Ons, ontis: as mons, montis, montium: fons, fontium: pons, pontium: but frons, frontiū, is of the feminine gender: spontis, spōte: a word of two cases: sons, sōtis an adiective. *Os, odis:* as custos, custodis, of the common gender.

Certaine Greeke nounes do turne *us* into *odis:* as tripus, tripodis: so OEdipus, œdipodis: whereof commeth OEdipodes, œdipodæ: and OEdipus, œdipi.

Or, ordis: as cor, cordis, cordium: of the neuter gender: and the compounds therof: excors, socors, vecors, concors, discors.

Ons, ondis: as hæc frons, frondis, frondium.

Ox, ocis, with *o* long: as volvox, volvocis: and these Adiectiues, atrox, velox, ferox. But cappadox, cappadocis, hath *o* short: so celox, celocis, of the feminine gender: præcox, an adiective hath præcocis, and præcoquis: but nox, noctis, noctium, is of the feminine gender.

Ox, ogis, as Allobrox, allobrogis.

Ops, opis, with *o* long: as Cercops, cercopis: Cyclops, cyclopis: conops, conopis: hydrops, hydropis: but these have *o* short, Æthiops, æthiopis: Cecrops, cecropis: Dolops, dolopis: Ops, opis, a Goddesse: but without the nominative case opis, opi, opem, ope, for ayde and power, and in the plurall number, it is wholly declined, opes, opum, for riches, whereof commeth the Adiective, inops, inopis, inopum.

Nounes that encrease by u.

Vs, uis: of the common gender: as sus, suis: grus, gruis.

Some nounes ending in *us*, are also declined with *us* pure for *uis*: as census, sensus, censui, censum, census, censu, censibus. So sinus which heretofore was sinum. These are of the feminine gender, acus, idus, wanting the singular number, ficus, a tree and the fruite, manus, tribus, domus, without ỹ ablative singular,

lar, porticus, penus, wantyng the plurall number: but ſpecus, and colus are of the common gender.

Ieſus, Ieſu, Ieſum, Ieſu, Ieſu, are caſes taken from the Crecke declination.

Some neuters ending in u are in the ſingular number but of one caſe and yet in the plural number are declined with diuerſe caſes: as tonitru, tonitrua, tonitruum, tonitribus: cornu, cornua, cornuum, cornibus, ſo veru, genu: but theſe haue onely the ablatiue caſe: aſtu, noctu, juſſu, injuſſu, permiſſu, promptu, in the datiue and ablatiue caſe plurall theſe end in ubus, artus, ſpecus, lacus, tribus, partus, portus, which alſo hath portibus.

Vs, uris: of the neuter gender: as rus, ruris: ſo thus, without the genitiue and datiue caſe plurall, jus, crus, pus, wanting the plural number: plus, in the ſingular number, wanteth the datiue caſe, and is a ſubſtantiue, but in the plurall number an adjectiue, hauing plures & plura, plurium: Complures complura, and compluria, complurium, and hi lemures, lemurum, do want the ſingular number: Ligus, Liguris, one of Liguria, is of the common gender: mus, muris, murium, of the maſculine, tellus, of the feminine.

Vr, uris, of the neuter gender: as murmur, murmuris: ſo ſulfur, guttur: ſo Anxur, and Tybur, although they be the names of Cities

(Anxur is sometimes also of the masculine gẽder) but vultur, furfur, turtur, are masculines. augur, auguris, fur, furis, are of the cõmon gender: cicur, cicuris, an adiective.

ul, ulis: as præsul, præsulis: of the cõmon gender: so exul.

us, utis: of the feminine gender: as virtus, virtutis: But salus, servitus, senectus, juventus, & such like substantives, do want the plurall nũber: ỹ adiective intercus, hath intercutis, puls, pultis, pultium, is of the feminine gender.

us, untis: as these Greeke names of Cities: Opus, Opuntis: Hydrus, Hydruntis: Trapezus, Trapezuntis; Cerasus, Cerasuntis: names of townes: so Aruns, arũtis: so these Latin words, iens, euntis: and the compounds abiens, obiens, rediens, periens: yet ambiens hath ambientis in the genitive case.

us, udis, with *u* long, of the feminine gender: as incus, incudis: so subscus, palus, paludis, paludium and paludum: notwithstandyng pecus pecudis, with *u* short. laus, laudis, fraus, fraudis, be of the feminine gender.

ud, udis, Bogud, Bogudis:

ux, ucis, of the feminine gender: as nux, nucis, crux, crucis: but lux, lucis: wanteth the genitive case plurall. Pollux, Pollucis: dux, ducis: is of the commõ gender: redux, reducis: trux, trucis: fauces, faucium, faucibus, be adiectives without the singular number.

unx,

unx, uncis: as Septunx, ſeptuncis, ſeptuncium: ſo deunx, deuncis, deuncium: quincunx, quincuncis, quincuncium.

ux, ugis, as frux, frugis: of the feminine gender conjux (or conjunx) conjugis, of the common gender.

Bs, bis: as urbs, urbis, urbium:

Ps, pis, as auceps, aucupis: of the common gender.

Nounes that increaſe by *y*.

Y, yos: as theſe neuters, moly, molyos: Æpy, Æpyos.

Ys, yos: as Phorcys, Phorcyos.

Yn, ynis: as Porcyn, Porcynis: Gortyn, Gortynis, of the feminine gender.

Yns, ynthis: as Tyrins, Tyrinthis: a riuer and a Citie.

Ys, ydis: as chlamys, chlamydis: of the feminine gender.

Yx, ycis, as Eryx, erycis: ſandyx, ſandycis: calyx, calycis: Bebryx, bebrycis, a word betokening a mās countrie with *y* doubtfull, bombyx, bombycis, and lynx, lyncis: are of the cōmon gender.

Yx, ychis: as onyx, onychis: Sardonyx, ſardonychis: of the common gender.

Yx, ygis: oryx, orygis: ſiyx, ſiygis, a word of the feminine gender.

Ybs, ybis: as chalybs, chalybis: of the maſculine gender.

ps, yphis: as gryps, gryphis.

Cap. 12.

Of Nounes that are infinite.

The generall rule of wordes of uneven syllables hath hitherto bene handled. There are but few nounes which are in number infinite amõg the Latinistes, as these neuters, frit, git, pondo: & these adiectiues, opus, nequam, damnas: præsto: which wordes whether they be used in all cases, it is to be considered. So these nounes of the singular number onely, instar, fas, nefas, necesse, necessum, nihil, nil, gelu: but nauci & mancipi for mancipii are genitiue cases, which will not haue an adiectiue ioyned with them. no more will frugi, for frugis: though *Cicero* sayd, bonæ frugi homo, such are ejusmodi, illiusmodi, huiusmodi, in which a speach is made one word by an accent. The names of numbers, being adiectiues plural are infinite: as quatuor, quinque, & such as end in *a*, triginta, quadraginta, quinquaginta, sexaginta, septuaginta, octoginta, nonaginta: so cẽtum, mille, tot, totidẽ, quot, quotquot, aliquot: so *a*, *b*, *c*, alpha, beta, & all other names of letters. So wordes takẽ definitly, as clarũ, mane, scire tuum. Some barbarous wordes are sayd to be infinites, as Adam, Noë, Aixi, Illiturgi, which in Latine might better be declined: as Adamus, Noëus, Aëxum, Illiturgũ, as *Cæsar* did decline the Frẽch names both of men and

and townes, in Latine, as Orgetorix Orgetorigis: Melodunum, Melodoni: such are sinapi, gummis, cepe, Gadir, which might be better declined, sinapis, Gummis, cepa, Gades. So Cim might be made Cimum, & such like. And thus much cõcerning the *etimologie* of nounes: it followeth that we speake of a verbe.

The end of the first booke.

THE SECOND *booke of Peter Ramus* his Grammer.

Cap. I.

Of a Verbe.

A Verbe is a word of nũber with tense and person. A tense is a difference of a verbe accordyng to the times present, past, and to come. Euery present tense is passing, but not past: The

The preter tense and the future tense are partly not past, & partly fully past. Therfore of this verbe finite there are three tenses not past, & as many fully past, and every one of them almost are double. *The tense not past*, as the first present tense, amo, amor, the second, amem, amer: the third, amarem, amarer: the first preter tense, amabam, amabar: the second also, amarem, amarer: Of the first preter tense not past, doth arise a noune participle, bā or bar, beyng changed into *ns*: as of amabam, sedebam, loquebar, commeth amans, sedens, loquēs. The first future, amabo, amabor: the second, ama, amare, amato, amator. yet amem, and amer, may also be of the future tense, as well as amarem, and amarer. The second and the third person singular of the second future is all one: as amato, amator.

The tenses fully past: as the first preter tense, amavi: the second, amaverim: the third, amavissem: the fourth amaverim: the future amaverim, or amavero: and in the other persons, as in the second preterperfect tense. For this is also ambiguous, as amem and amarem.

The syllables of tenses increasing by *a*, *e*, *o*, are made long: as amabam, amatote, legemus. yet *e* before ram, rim, & ro, is made short, *i* and *u* are short: as amaverā, amaverim, amavero, amamini, legitis, sumus, volumus, perculi, pepuli: yet the *Poetes*, in amaverimus, amave-

maveritis, and such like, doe at their pleasure make long the last sillable but one.

The first preterperfecttense is made of the second person of the presenttense, the last letter *s* being turned into *vi*: as amas, amavi; fles, flevi; petis, petivi; audis, audivi.

The cõtraction of the first preterperfectense & the derivatives thereof, is most usuall & doth extend to the greatest part of verbes: as cupij, audij, amasti, nosti, scisti: & in the plurall number, as amavere, docuere, petivere, audivere.

The chief *Anomalie* of the preter perfectense is double, the first when *v* is turned into *u*, the vowell going before being taken away, as domus, domui for domavi: so habes, habui; alis, alui; salis, salui.

The second *Anomalie* is, whereas *v* is taken away with the vowell going before: as juvas, juvi; moves, movi; defendis, defendi; comperis, comperi.

The first person of the preterperfectense being of two sillables, is made long: as in flavi, movi, sevi, scivi.

And thus much concerning the tenses of a finite verbe. *A verbe infinite* is either perpetuall, or participiall. *Perpetuall* which is varied by *re*, *ri*, or *se*: by *re*, or *ri*, in the present tense. as amare, amari: by *se*, in the pretertense not past, the preterperfectense, and in the preterpluperfectense, as amavisse, *Participiall*, which is declined like

like a noune that hath cases, and is either a Gerunde, or a Supine.

A *Gerunde*, which in the present tense and pretertense is varied in *di*, and *do*, and in the future tense, in *dum*. The first is formed by chaunging *bam*, or *bar*, into *ndi*: as amabam, amandi: sedebam, sedendi: loquebar, loquendi: Of the first gerunde ending in *di*: the two other, endyng in *do*, and *dum*, do arise. Of a gerunde doth come a noune gerundive ending in *dus, da, dum*. *Cicero*, Quibus tuendus erat. A Deo nobis causa ordienda est.

A *Supine* is that which is varied in the present tense and the pretertense in *u*, and in the future tense in *um*: as amatu, amatum.

The first *Supine* is formed of the first finite preterperfectense, the two last letters beyng chaunged into *tu*, as amavi, amatu, juvi, jutu: flevi, fletu: movi, motu: petivi, petitu: audivi, auditu: this *ui* is chaunged into *itu*: as domui, domitu: habui, habitu: alui, alitu: salui, saltu, for salitu: from hence doth proceede a noune participiall ending in *us*, as amatus.

The second *Supine* is made of the first, *m* being added thereunto, as of amatu, amatum: & from hence doth proceede the noune participiall ending in *rus*, *m* being chaunged into *rus*: as of amatum, amaturus: and thus much concerning the *tense* or *time*.

A *Person* is a special end of a verbe: and is

three-

threefold in both numbers: the first person singular amo, the second amas, the third, amat: The first person of the plurall number, amamus, the second, amatis, the third, amant. from hence there is a double forme of a verb, the first, is when the theame doth end in *o*, and if it may be varied by *or*, it is called a *verbe active*: as amo, amor: if it cannot, it is called a neuter: as sedeo, studeo.

The second is, when the theame doth end in *or*, and then if it may be varied by *o*: it is called a *passive*: as amor, amo: otherwise it is called a deponent: as Loquor. *Passives*, and *Deponentes*, do want their perfect tenses: but the supines of deponentes are formed of fayned pretertenses as: insidiatu, veritu, fruitu, mentitu, as it were of insidiavi, verui, fruivi, mentivi: hereof doth spring a noune of the passive or deponent signification, this letter *s* being added: as amatus, loquutus. Also the passive signification doth often agree to the deponent: as testata publicis literis: Meditata omnia.

Also certaine verbes are onely coniugated in the third person of the singular number: and they are called *Impersonals*: as pœnitet, amatur: which woordes do follow the law of their originall theame.

CAP. 2.

Of the first coniugation in bo.

THe varying of a verbe, according to tenses and persons, is called a *coniugation*: and it is either in *bo*, or in *am*: In *bo*, whose first future tense not past doth end in *bo*, or *bor*: and it is formed of the second person singular of the first present tense, by turning *s* or *ris* into *bo*, or *bor*: as amas, amaris, amabo amabor: fles, fleris, flebo, flebor, & in the second persons of this future *e* is short in *beris* and *bere*: as amaberis, or amabere. The *coniugation* in *bo*, is double. The first, whose second person singular, of the first present tense doth end in *as*, being an active, or in *aris* being a passive. An example of the first forme is this.

Amo I love, amas thou lovest, amat he loveth: amamus we love, amatis ye love, amant they love:

Amem I may love, ames, amet: amemus, ametis, ament:

Amarem I might or could love, amares, amaret: amaremus, amaretis, amarent:

Amabam I did love, amabas, amabat: amabamus, amabatis, amabant:

Amabo I shall or will love, amabis, amabit: amabimus, amabitis, amabunt.

Ama, vel amato, love thou, amato: amate, amanto

amanto.

Amavi I haue loued, amaviſti, amavit: amavimus, amaviſtis, amaverunt, vel amavere.

Amaverim, I might or ſhould haue loued, amaveris, amaverit: amaverimus, amaveritis, amaverint.

Amaviſſem, I might or ſhould haue loued, amaviſſes, amaviſſet: amaviſſemus, amaviſſetis, amaviſſent.

Amaveram, I had loued: amaveras, amaverat: amaveramus, amaveratis, amaverant.

Amavero I may or can loue hereafter, amaverim, as before.

Amare, amaviſſe.

Amandi, of loving, amando, amandum: amatu, amatum.

The Anomalie of tenſes not paſt. Ovat is onely uſed with Grammarians, wherof notwithſtanding cõmeth ovans. of juro commeth dejero, & pejero: Dor, der, & for are not uſed: daris, deris, and faris, and thoſe that ſpring of them, are in uſe. Dabam, and thoſe that come thereof, do make ſhort the firſt letter of the increaſe.

The Anomalie of perfect tenſes: Of thoſe that are fully & regularly conjugated, there are few *Anomalies*: Poto, potavi, potatu, & potum: neco, necavi, necatu & nectu: plico hath ſometimes plicui, & plicitu: but for the moſt part it is regular, as his cõpoundes are alwayes with ſub, or with a noune: as ſupplico, multiplico, tri-

plico, seco and frico, have secui sectu, & fricui, fricatu: (but secaturus, affricaturus, refricaturus, are good Latin wordes) veto, & domo are of the first *Anomalie*, and juvo of the second: yet *Persius* sayth vetavit and *Salust* juvaturus. Lavo wanteth the preterense hath Lavatum, Nexo is sayd to want both the preterense and the supines: do, dedi, datum.

Of neuters some do forme noumes, as of a deponent: as of inveteravi, inveteratu, inveteratus: so of juro, commeth juratus, of cæno, cænatus, of titubo, titubatus.

These verbes following are of the first *Anomalie*, sono, tono, cubo, crepo: but sonaturum, & intonaturum, are good Latin wordes: *Cicero* also hath increpavit, & discrepavit. Mico micui: emico, emicui, wanteth the supine, (yet emicaturus, is in use) dimico, dimicui, & more often dimicavi, but alwayes dimicatu, whereof commeth dimicatio: Sto, steti, statu: whereof commeth status, stata, statum: & status, status, statui: although there be also staturus, Asto, astiti, astitu, and astatu: Præsto, præstiti, præstitu, and prestatu, wherof commeth præstaturus, beyng a word used of *Cicero*. Labo wanteth the preterense, and the supine.

An example of the second forme.

Amor, I am loved, amaris, vel amare, amatur; amamur, amamini, amantur.

Amer

Amer, I may or can be loved, ameris vel amere, ametur: amemur, amemini, amentur.

Amarer, I should or would be loved, amareris vel amarere, amaretur: amaremur, amaremini, amarentur.

Amabar, I was loved, amabaris vel amabare, amabatur: amabamur, amabamini, amabantur.

Amabor, I shall or will be loved, amaberis vel amabere, amabitur: amabimur, amabimini, amabuntur.

Amare, vel amator, be thou loved, ametur: amamini, amantor.

Amari, to be loved.

All deponentes in this coniugation are fully regular.

Cap. 3.

Of the second coniugation in bo.

The second coniugation in *bo* is, whose second person singular of the first present tense doth end in *es*, or *eris*, with *e* long.

An example of the first forme.

Fleo, I weepe, fles, flet: flemus, fletis, flent.

Fleam, I may or can wepe, fleas, fleat: fleamus, fleatis, fleant.

Flerem, I might or should weepe, fleres: fleret:

ret: fleremus, fleretis, flerent.

Flebam, I wept or did weepe, flebas, flebat: flebamus, flebatis, flebant.

Flebo, I shall or will weepe, flebis, flebit: flebimus, flebitis, flebunt.

Fle, vel fleto, weepe thou, fleto: flete, flento:

Flevi, I haue wept, flevisti, flevit, flevimus, flevistis, fleverunt vel flevere.

Fleverim, I might or could haue wept, fleveris, fleverit: fleverimus, fleveritis, fleverint.

Flevissem, I might or should haue had wept, flevisses, flevisset: flevissemus, flevissetis, flevissent.

Fleveram, I had wept, fleveras, fleverat: fleveramus, fleveratis, fleverant.

Flevero, vel fleverim, I may or shall weepe hereafter, and so forth.

Flere, to weepe.

Flevisse, to haue or had wept.

Flendi, of weeping, flendo, flendum.

Fletu, to be wept, fletum.

There are fewe verbes in this coniugation that are in tenses, and persons fully regular: as vieo, deleo, neo, and the compounds of pleo, expleo, impleo, repleo, compleo.

And fewer neuters, as oleo, olui, it seemeth also to haue had olevi, wherof commeth oletu, & hereof are compounded exoleo, exolevi, exoletu: so aboleo, obsoleo, peroleo, (but aboleo, abolui

abolui hath abolitu) ſo ſuboleo, ſubolevi, ſubolitu: but adoleo adolevi, adultu: redoleo, redolui, and redolevi, redolitu and redoletu.

The firſt *Anomalie* in other verbes aſwell fully cõiugated, as neuters, doth containe a very great part: as arceo, arcui, arcitu: ſo habeo, ſorbeo, moneo, taceo, terreo: but torrui, maketh toſtu: tenui, tentu: (but the compounds thereof, attineo, attinui, attentu: ſo detineo, contineo) doceo, docui, doctu: cenſeo, cenſui, cenſu: miſceo, miſcui, miſtu: timeo, timui, wanteth the Supine.

Neuters: ſoleo, ſolui, ſolitu: ſo lateo, liceo, libeo, valeo, mereo, noceo, doleo, aleo, coaleo, pario, pigeo, pudeo, placeo: but careo, caritu, and caſſu: frendeo, frendui, hath frenſu: tædeo, tædui, tæſu, being out of uſe, whereof commeth pertædeo, pertædui, pertæſu: pateo, patui, paſſu: And very many neuters, hauing their præterperfectenſe ending in *ui*, want the ſupines: as egeo, egui, horreo, oporteo, humeo, ſileo, ſordeo, ſtudeo, ſtupeo, ſtrideo, ſplendeo, rauceo, rigeo, rubeo, langueo, jaceo, vireo, vigeo, fœteo, fraceo, frondeo, flaveo, flacceo, floreo, marceo, macio, muceo, nitio, tepeo, torpeo, tumeo, deceo, candeo, calleo, polleo, putreo: Liqueo, licui: ferveo, of the old verbe ferbeo, ferbui, wherof cõmeth deferbui, conferbui, & ſuch like: pænitet is an impersonall, and yet notwithſtanding

pæniturum, is *Quintilians* word.

The reſt are of the ſecond *Anomalie*, and haue their ſupines almoſt regular: we will follow the endes of the præterteníe.

Si, ſu: as ſuadeo, ſuaſi, ſuaſu: mulceo, tergeo. but indulgeo, indulſi, indultu: torqueo, torſi, tortu: jubeo juſſi, juſſu.

Neuters: hæreo, hæſi, hæſu: ardeo, arſi, arſu: maneo, manſi, manſu: ſo remaneo: but emineo, and immineo, haue eminui, and imminui, wanting the ſupines: audeo, wanting the præterteníe, hath auſu: wherof come theſe perſons, auſim, auſis, auſit, auſint: ſo gaudeo, gaviſu: but contrariwiſe the words followyng want the ſupines: algeo, alſi: vrgeo, vrſi: fulgeo, fulſi: turgeo, turſi.

Xi, ctu: as augeo, auctu: ſo lugeo, mulgeo, mulxi, and mulſi, mulctu and mulſu: but luceo, luxi: frigeo, refrigeo, refrixi.

Vi, tu, are made of verbes that end in *veo:* as voveo, vovi, votu: ſo foveo, moveo: but faveo, favi, fautu: caveo, cavi, cautu: cieo, civi, citu.

Theſe neuters following want the ſupines: livio, livi, flaveo, flavi, conniveo, connivi and connixi: paveo, pavi.

Di, ſu: as video, vidi, viſu: ſpondeo, ſpoſpõdi, ſponſu: mordeo, momordi, morſu, tondeo, totondi, tonſu: but there is alſo, deſpondi, remordi, detondi.

Neuters:

Neuters: prandeo, prandi, pransu (whereof as it were, from a Deponent commeth pransus) so sedeo, sedi, sessu, and these compoundes, insidio, obsideo: pendeo, pependi, pensu: but dependeo, dependi, depensu.

These want both the Preter-tense and the supines: aveo, salveo, strideo, renideo, glabreo eluco, mœreo.

An example of the second forme.

Fleor, I am wept for, fleris vel flere, fletur: flemur, flemini, flentur.

Flear, I maye or can be wept for, flearis vel fleare, fleatur: fleamur, fleamini, fleantur.

Flerer, flereris vel flerere, fleretur: fleremur fleremini, flerentur.

Flebar, I was wept for, flebaris vel flebare, flebatur: flebamur, flebamini, flebantur.

Flebor, I shall or will be wept for, fleberis, vel flebere, flebitur: flebimur, flebimini, flebuntur.

Flere vel fletor, be thou wept for, fletor: flemini, flentor.

Fleri, to be wept for.

Deponents of the firste *anomaly* are almoste these: Liceor, licitu: vereor, veritu: mereor, meritu: miserеor, misertu: tueor, tuitu: pollliceor, pollicitu: but fateor hath fassu: reor, ratu: medior wanteth the supine. And thus much of

of the coniugation in *bo*.

CAP. 4.

Of the first coniugation ending in am.

A Coniugation in *am* is that, whose first futuretense not past endeth in *am*, or in *ar*: and it is formed of the first person singular of the first present tense, this vowell *o* or this sillable, *or* beeing chaunged into *am*, or *ar*: as peto, petam: audio, audiam: petor, petar: audior, audiar: in whose gerundes, *e* in the middle of the word going before *u* and *d*, is chaunged into *u*: as faciundum, legundum, experiundum, from whence come such like Gerundives ending in *undus*. The coniugation in *am* is dubble: the first, whose second person singular of the first present tense doth end in *is*, or in *eris* short: as petis, peteris.

An example of the first forme.

Peto, I desire: petis, petit: petimus, petitis, petunt.

Petam, I may or can desire, petas, petat: petamus, petatis, petant.

Peterem, I might or shoulde desire, peteres, peteret: peteremus, peteretis, peterent.

Petebam, I did desire, petebas, petebat: petebamus, petebatis, petebant.

Petam,

Petam, I shall or will desire, petes, petet: petemus, petetis, petent.

Pete vel petito, desire thou, petito: petite, petanto.

Petivi, I haue desired, petivisti, petivit: petivimus, petivistis, petiverunt vel petivere.

Petiverim, I might or shoulde haue desired, petiveris, petiverit: petiverimus, petiveritis, petiverint.

Petivissem, I might or should have had desired, petivisses, petivisset: petivissemus, petivissetis, petivissent.

Petiveram, I had desired, petiveras, petiverat: petiveramus, petiveratis, petiverant.

Petivero, vel petiverim, I shall or will desire.

Petere, to desire.

Petivisse, to have or had desired.

Petendi, of desiring, petendo, petendum.

Petitu, to be desired, petitum.

The anomaly of tenses not past.

Inquio, or inquam, inquis, inquit, iuquiunt

The future, inquies, inquiet: inque, inquito

These verbes following, fac, dic, duc, are contractes, for face, dice, duce. So adduc, & prædic are compounded verbes (notwithstanding *Terence* sayde abduce, and traduce) but the compoundes of facio are regular, effice, perfice.

Me-

Memento, and mementote, are the onely persons of the time or tense not past.

The *anomaly of perfect tenses*. These that follow are regular: as Sapio, cupio: and verbs ending in *sso*, as arcesso, facesso, capesso: but there is also sapui, facessi, and capessi.

These verbs do follow the first *anomaly*: vomo, vomui, vomitu: so gemo, molo, dispesco, compesco: but alo, hath alui, alitu, and altu: gigno, genui, genitu: so of lacio, allicio, elicio, illicio, commeth *ui*, in the pretertense, and *itu* in the supines (but of allicio, commeth allexi, allectu, as illicio, pellicio) so pono, posui, positu.

These verbes following doe ende their Supines, by chaunging *ui* into *tu*: as colo, colui, cultu: occulo, occului, occultu: consulo, consului, consultu: this verbe sero, for ordino, and the compounds thereof, exsero, insero desero consero: have servi, sertu: so rapio, rapui, raptu: but linquo, hath liqui, lictu: so texo, texui, textu: pinso, pinsui, pistu: inquisti and inquit are onely used.

Neuters, strepo, strepui, strepitu: fremo, fremui, fremitu.

Verbes ending in *sco*, do borrow their preterstense and their supines of their primitives: as pertimesco, pertimui, as sciso, scivi, scitu: so adsciso, rescisco, conscisco. Glisco wanteth the preterstense, and the supines. Many neuters borrowed out of everie coniugation, are of this sort:

ſort: as inveteraſco, inveteravi, inveteratu: convaleſco, convalui, convalitu: ingemiſco, ingemui, ingemitu: obdormiſco, obdormivi, obdormitu. And if the primitives do want the preterteníe and the ſupine, the derivatives ſhall alſo want them: veſperaſcit wanteth the preterteníe and the ſupine. The compoundes of cubo doe imitate both his preterteníe and ſupines: accumbo, incumbo, decumbo.

Ui, utu: of which ſort are theſe verbes that end in *no*: as arguo, argui, argutu: ſo imbuo, imbui: delibuo, ſtatuo, ſpuo: luo, lui, luitu, with Grammarians: but the compoundes are ablutu, and dilutu: alſo neuters: as ſternuo, batuo. Notwithſtanding ruo, hath rui, ruitu, and rutu, (whereof commeth erutu, and dirutu) Nuo, nui, nutu: ſo pluo, hath plui, and pluvi, plutu: nigruo, nigrui, ſterto, ſtertui, metuo metui, tremo, tremui, without the ſupine. The reſt are more unequall: as excello, excellui, excelſu: antecello, præcello: meto, meſſui, meſſu: nexo, nexui, nexu: pecto, pexui and pexi, pexu.

Many other verbes are of the ſecond *anomaly*: in which verbes we will follow the endes of the preterteníe as it were the cauſes of the ſupines.

Si, ſu: as ſpargo, mergo, tergo, rado, rodo, lædo, ludo, trudo, divido, vado, claudo, plaudo: of cello, commeth percello, perculſi, and per-

perculi,perculſu: ſo procello:parco,peperci, parcitu,and parſu. viſo hath onely viſi.

Mitto,miſi,miſſu: but quatio maketh quaſſi,quaſſu. ſo concutio, decutio,percutio: but premo,preſſi,preſſu: This neuter cedo, hath ceſſi,ceſſu,whereof commeth cedo,cedite: for to tell.

SSi,ſtu: as uro uſſi, uſtu: gero, geſſi, geſtu.

Xi,ctu: aſpicio,aſpexi,aſpectu: and the reſt of the compounds of ſpecio, inſpicio, reſpicio, deſpicio,perſpicio: ſo ſtruo,ſtruxi,ſtructu: ſo traho,veho,duco,coquo, vivo, fligo, and the compounds thereof affligo, infligo,confligo, profligo,ſo fugo,ſuxi,ſuctu: rego,rexi,rectu, and the compounded wordes thereof as arrigo, dirigo,porrigo,corrigo,whereof neuters contracted as pergo,ſurgo,aſſurgo,doe alſo make perrexi,perrectu: ſurrexi,ſurrectu. ſo clango, plango,tingo: ſo of ſtingo, commeth extinguo diſtinguo: of ungo,inungo, perungo. But pungo,hath punxi, and pupugi, punctu: repungo,repunxi, and repupigi,repunctu: but expungo,hath expunxi,expunctu: and compungo,compunxi,compunctu: theſe wordes following do caſt away *n* in the ſupine. ſtringo, ſtrinxi,ſtrictu. ſo fingo,pango,pingo. Mejo, as it were derived of mingo, minxi, mictu. lingo,linxi: ningit hath onely ninxit.

Xi,xu: as figo, fixi, fixu, ſo frigo, flecto, nec-

to

cto, plecto, fluo. But ango, anxi: conquiniſco hath onely conquexi.

Pſi, ptu, as Sumo, ſumpſi, ſumptu: ſo ſcalpo, ſculpo, ſcribo, carpo, clepo, temno, demo, como, promo: in which it pleaſeth ſome to write p to make a good ſound, ſaith *Priſcian.*

Neuters: ſerpo, ſerpſi, ſerptu: ſo repo, nubo, whereof commeth this worde nupta the bride.

Ri, ſu: as curro: cucurri, curſu: but accurro, accurri, accurſu: ſo recurro, decurro, præcurro, (which notwithſtanding with *Plautus*, is præcucurri) verro, verri, verſu: pario, peperi, paritu, & partu: furo, wanteth the preterтenſe and the ſupine.

Li, ſu: ſallo, ſalli, ſalſu: vello, velli, or vulſi, vulſu: fallo, fefelli, falſu: tollo, whereof commeth ſuſtollo, ſuſtuli, ſublatu: pello, pepuli, pulſu: of cello, commeth percello, perculi, and perculſu: ſo procello, proculi, proculſu: pſallo, hath onely pſalli.

Mi, ptu: as emo, emi, emptu: adimo, ademi, ademptu: redimo, redemi, redemptu: but demo hath dempſi, demptu: promo, prompſi, promptu.

Ni, tu: as cano, cecini, cantu: but accino, accinui, accentu: ſo occino, concino, præcino: memini, in the Preterpluperfectenſe, and in thoſe tenſes, which are derived of the perfect (being called allied tenſes) is coniugated.

Vi, tu: as ſero to ſowe, ſevi, ſatu; inſero, inſevi,

ſevi,inſitu:ſo obſero:ſino,ſivi,ſitu: ſolvo,ſolvi,ſolutu:ſterno (as:were of ſtras) ſtravi,ſtratu:ſperno,ſprevi,ſpretu:lavo,lavi, lautu & lotu:voluo,volvi,volutu:lino,lini, livi, and levi, litu:noſco,novi,notu:ignoſco, ignovi, ignotu:but agnoſco,hath agnovi, agnitu: ſo cognoſco,cognovi,cognitu:tero,trivi,tritu: cerno,and creſco,crevi,cretu: paſco,pavi,paſtu: calvo hath onely calvi.

Ti,tu: as ſiſto,ſiſtis,an active,ſteti,ſtatu: but the neuters, which are compounded thereof,as obſiſto,obſtiti,reſiſto,reſtiti, conſiſto,conſtiti,do want the ſupine:verto,verti,verſu.

Di,ſu: as the verbes compounded of cendo, accendo, accendi, accenſu: ſo incendo, and ſuccendo: ſo ſcando, and the compounds of fendo, offendo, defendo: ſo mando, cudo, prehendo:but ſido,ſidi,ſtrido,ſtridi, do want the ſupines: fido wanteth the preterтenſe,and hath fiſu,whereof commeth diffiſus, confiſus, (*Livie* alſo ſayd,confiderunt) fundo,fudi,fuſu: here are ſeuen verbes that doe dubble, as tendo, tetendi, tenſu, and moze often tentu, as in the compounds extendo, intendo, oſtendo, obtendo, diſtendo, portendo, contendo:tundo,tutudi,tuſu: but the compounds have obtundo, obtudi, obtuſu: ſo retundo, contundo. Alſo verbes compounded of *do*: as abdo, abdidi, abditu: ſo edo, reddo, vendo, trado, condo (whereof commeth abſcondo, abſcon-

abſcõdi)and more ſeldome abſcondidi, recondo,recondidi)dido,dididi,diditu:perdo,perdidi,perditu:ſo prodo,cædo,cæcidi,cæſu:occido,occidi,occiſu:ſo incído: pendo,pependi,penſu:but perpendo, perpendi, perpenſu. Neuters,as cado,cecidi,caſu: occido,occidi, occaſu,recido,recidi,recaſu:accido,hath onely accidi.Pedo,pepẽdi, peditum. ſo oppedo. The wordes following doe dubble ſ: ſcindo, ſcidi,ſciſſu : fodio,fodi,foſſu: findo, fidi,fiſſu: pando,pandi,paſſu.

Ci,ctu: as ico,ici,ictu:jacio,jeci,jactu:injicio injeci,injectu:ſo conjicio:vinco vici,victu:facio,feci,factu (faxo,or faxim,faxis,faxit:faximus,faxiſtis,faxint,is uſed in the future) inficio,infeci, infectu : ſo reficio,deficio: poſco, popoſci,poſcitu: ſo expoſcitum caput (ſayth *Seneca*)diſco,didici: diſcitu,ſayth *Priſcian*: ſo repoſco,repopoſci:depoſco,depopoſci:ediſco : dediſco , dedidici : for the compounded wordes do here dubble.

Gi,ctu: as ago egi,actu: (whereof commeth thoſe perſons,apage,apagite) redigo,redegi, redactu : (but ſatago and dego, have onely ſategi,degi)lego,legi,lectu:ſo relego,perlego, (but intelligo,negligo,diligo, do make *xi* and *ctu*) frango,fregi,fractu : effringo,effregi,effractu:ſo infringo,refringo,defringo: tango, tetigi,tactu:attingo,attigi,attactu:contingo, contigi,contactu:pago,pegi,and pepigi: impingo,

pingo,impegi,impactu.so compingo: fugio, fugi,fugitu: ambigo,and vergo ,doe want the preterterense,and the supines.

Bi,tu: as glubo,glubi,glubitu: bibo,bibi, bibitu:but scabo:scabi:and lambo,lambi: do want the supines.

Pi,tu: as rumpo, rupi, ruptu: capio, cepi, captu:of the old verb cæpio,is made cæpi,cæptu:whereof he is called cæptus,the which hath taken.

An example of the second forme.

Petor,I am desired, peteris vel petere, petitur:petimur,petimini,petuntur.

Petar,I maye or can be desired, petaris vel petare, petatur: petamur,petamini, petantur.

Peterer,I would should or ought to be desired,petereris vel peterere,peteretur: peteremur,peteremini,peterentur.

Petebar,I was desired, petebaris vel petebare,petebatur: petebamur,petebamini,petebantur.

Petar,I shall or will be desired, peteris vel petere,petetur:petemur.petemini,petentur.

Petere vel petitor, be thou desired, petitor: petimini,petuntur.

Peti,for peteri, which in all other verbes of this coniugation,is made regular: as agi,legi, duci

duci, and such like verbes.

Deponents are here greatly irregular: some have *tu* in the supine: as of piscor, adipiscor, adeptus: so indipiscor: expergiscor, experrectus proficiscor, profectus: reminiscor commentus: obliviscor, oblitus: ulciscor, vltus: sequor, secutus: so loquor, loquutus: ringor, rictus: nascor, natus: nanciscor, nactus: fungor, functus: fruor, fruitus, and fructus: tuor, tutus, (whereof commeth obtutus) queror, questus: paciscor, pactus: proficiscor, profectus. The rest are in *su*: as utor, usus: reuerror, reuersus: labor, lapsus: nitor, nisus, and also nixus: fatiscor, fessus (whereof commeth fassus, defessus) gradior, gressus: patior, passus: but these words following want the supine: reminiscor, liquor, vescor.

Cap. 5.

Of the anomaly of Edo, Sum, Volo, Fero.

EDo, I eate, es, est: edimus, editis, edunt. Vo edam, essem, edebam, edam.

Es vel edi, eate thou: edite vel este.

Edi, ederim, ederam, edissem, edero, or ederim: esse, edisse: edendi, edendo, edendum: esu, esum: or estu, estum: but with *Servius* both comedo: and also the passive forme is fully declined. Yet estu, is used for editur.

SVM.

Sum, I am, es, est: sumus, estis, sunt.

Sim, I may or can be, sis sit: simus, sitis, sint.

Essem, I might or could be, esses, esset: essemus, essetis, essent. For the same, forem, fores, foret: forent, so adforem, as it were adessem.

Eram, I was, eras, erat: eramus, eratis, erant: whereof is made the participle *ens*, which Flavius first used: but the compounds absens, præsens, potens: are more usuall.

Ero, I shall or will be, eris, erit: erimus, eritis, erunt.

Es vel esto, be thou, esto: este, estote, sunto: old writers did use site for este: as *Plautus*,

Site mihi volentes propitiæ.

Fui, I have beene, fuisti, fuit: fuimus, fuistis, fuerunt vel fuere. Of the old verb fuo, whereof some examples are to be found. *Plautus.*

Nec quisquam tam audax fuat homo.

Fuerim, I might would could or should haue beene, fueris, fuerit: fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Fuissem, I might would or should have had beene, fuisses, fuisset: fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

Fueram, I had beene, fueras, fuerat: fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.

Fuero, vel fuerim, I shall or will be hereafter.

Esse,

Eſse, to be.

Fuiſse, to haue or had beene

And of forem commeth fore: the onely futuretenſe of the infinitiue mood, which is perpetuall in the Latine tongue: ſo affore, defore, profore: whereof commeth a future alſo.

VOLO.

VOlo, I will, vis, vult: volumus, vultis, volunt. From hence come theſe contractes, ſis, capſis, ſultis: for ſi vis, cape ſi vis, ſi vultis.

Velim, I maye or can will, velis, velit: velimus, velitis, velint.

Vellem, I might or ſhoulde will, velles, vellet: vellemus, velletis, vellent.

Volebam, I did will, volebas, volebat: volebamus, volebatis, volebant.

Volam, I ſhall will, voles, volet: volemus, voletis, volent.

Volui, I haue willed, voluiſti, voluit: voluimus, voluiſtis, voluerunt, vel voluere.

Voluerim, I woulde or ſhoulde haue willed, volueris, voluerit: voluerimus, voluerítis, voluerint.

Voluiſsem, I might or ſhoulde haue willed, voluiſses, voluiſset: voluiſsemus, voluiſsetis, voluiſsent.

Volueram, I had willed, volueras, voluerat: volueramus, volueratis, voluerant.

Voluero vel voluerim, I ſhal will hereafter.
Velle, to will. Voluiſſe.

Compounded wordes do follow this rule: as Malo, Nolo.

Malo, I had rather, mavis, mavult: malumus, mavultis, malunt.

Malim, I maye or can rather, malis, malit: malimus, malitis, malint.

Mallem, I might or ſhoulde rather, malles, mallet: mallemus, malletis, mallent.

Malebam, I had rather, malebas, malebat: malebamus, malebatis, malebant.

Malam, I will rather, males, malet: malemus, maletis, malent.

Malui, I have rather, maluiſti, maluit: maluimus, maluiſtis, maluerunt vel maluere.

Maluerim, I might or ſhoulde have rather, malueris, maluerit: maluerimus, malueritis, maluerint.

Maluiſsem, I might or ſhoulde have had rather, maluiſses, maluiſset: maluiſsemus, maluiſsetis, maluiſsent.

Malueram, I had rather, malueras, maluerat: malueramus, malueratis, maluerant.

Maluero vel maluerim, I ſhall or will rather, &c. as before.

Malle, to have rather. Maluiſſe.

NOLO.

NOLO.

Nolo, I will not, nonvis, nonvult: nolumus nonvultis, nolunt.

Nolim, I might or coulde nill, nolis, nolit: nolimus, nolitis nolint.

Nollem, I might or ſhould nill, nolles, nollet: nollemus, nolletis, nollent.

Nolebam, I did nill or would not, nolebas, nolebat: nolebamus, nolebatis, nolebant.

Nolam, I ſhall nill or be unwilling, noles, nolet: nolemus, noletis nolent.

Noli vel nolito, nill thou: nolite, nolitote.

Nolui, I have nilled, noluiſti, noluit: noluimus, noluiſtis, noluerunt vel noluere.

Noluerim, I have nilled, nolueris, noluerit: noluerimus, nolueritis, noluerint.

Noluiſsem, I might or ſhould have had nilled, noluiſses, noluiſset: noluiſsemus, noluiſſetis, noluiſsent.

Nolueram, I had nilled, nolueras, noluerat: nolueramus, nolueratis, noluerant.

Noluero vel noluerim, I ſhal or will nil, &c.

Nolle, to nill, Noluiſse.

FERO.

Fero, I beare or ſuffer, fers, fert: ferimus, fertis, ferunt.

Feram, I may or can beare, feras, ferat: feramus,

ramus,feratis,ferant.

Ferrem,I might or ſhould beare,ferres,ferret:ferremus,ferretis,ferrent.

Ferebam,I did beare, ferebas, ferebat: ferebamus,ferebatis,ferebant.

Feram,I ſhall or will beare,feres,feret: feremus,feretis,ferent.

Fer vel ferto,beare thou, ferto: ferte,ferunto.

Tuli,I have borne,tuliſti,tulit: tulimus,tuliſtis,tulerunt vel tulere.

Tulerim,I might or ſhoulde have borne, tuleris,tulerit:tulerimus,tuleritis,tulerint.

Tuliſſem,I would or ſhould have had borne, tuliſſes,tuliſſet: tuliſsemus, tuliſsetis, tuliſſent.

Tuleram,I had borne, tuleras,tulerat:tuleramus,tuleratis,tulerant.

Tulero vel tulerim,I ſhall or will beare,&c.

Ferre,to beare:tuliſſe, to have or had borne.

Ferendi,of bearing,ferendo,ferendum.

Latu,to be be borne. Latum.

Feror, I am borne, ferris vel ferre, fertur: ferimur,ferimini,feruntur.

Ferar,I may or can be borne, feraris vel ferare,feratur:feramur,feramini,ferantur.

Ferrer,I might would ſhould or ought to be borne,ferreris,vel ferrere,ferretur:ferremur, ferremini, ferrentur.

Ferebar,I was borne,ferebaris, vel ferebare,

re, ferebatur: ferabamur, ferebamini, ferebantur.

Ferar, I shall or will be borne, fereris, vel ferere, feretur: feremur, feremini, ferentur.

Ferre, vel fertor, be thou borne, fertor: ferimini, feruntor.

Ferri, to be borne.

Cap. 6.

Of the second conjugation in am.

The second coniugation in *am*, is whose secõd person singular of the first present tense finite doth end in *is*, or *iris*, with ī long.

An example of the first forme.

Audio, I heare, audis, audit: audimus, auditis, audiunt.

Audiam, I may or can heare, audias, audiat: audiamus, audiatis, audiant.

Audirem, I might would should or ought to heare, audires, audiret: audiremus, audiretis, audirent.

Audiebam, I did heare, audiebas, audiebat: audiebamus, audiebatis, audiebant.

Audiam, I shal or will heare, audies, audiet: audiemus, audietis, audient.

Audi, vel audito, heare thou, audito: audite, audiunto.

Audivi, I have heard, audivisti, audivit: audivi-

divimus,audiuiſtis, audiverunt,vel audivere.

Audiverim, I might or ſhould have heard. audiveris,audiverit: audiverimus, audiveritis,audiverint.

Audiviſſem, I might or ſhould have had heard, audiviſſes, audiviſſet: audiviſſemus, audiviſſetis, audiviſſent.

Audiveram, I had heard,audiveras,audiverat:audiveramus,audiveratis,audiverant.

Audivero,vel audiverim,I ſhall or will heare. &c.as before.

Audire,to heare.

Audiviſſe,to have or had heard.

Audiendi,of hearing,audiendo, audiendū.

Auditu,to be heard. Auditum.

The Anomalie of the preſent tenſe. I in the firſt increaſing of this coniugation is long as audimus, auditis.

In *fio*, and in other perſons formed thereof the vowell *i* commyng before another vowell, is long as fiam,fiebam vnleſſe *r* follow: as fierem, fieri: from hence *Varro* doth uſe infio, and the *Poetes* infit.

Onely theſe perſons of this verbe following are in uſe, ajo, ais: ajunt:ajas, ajat:ajamus, ajant,

The preterтenſe not paſt. Ibam, and quibam after which ſorte ſome have pronounced other wordes:as nutribat for nutriebat, *Virgill* hath alſo lenibat: *Catullus* hath.

Audi-

Audibant eadem hæc leniter & leviter.

Ajebam, ajebas. &c. is here fully declined. Fierem, fieres, is usuall, and not Firem.

The future tense not past. Ibo, and quibo. & in auncient writers, we read audibo, esuribo, expedibo, as certaine others. *Propertius:*

Lenibunt tacito vulnera nostra sono.

Horac. Mollibit aversos penates. of this word ajo, commeth ai. *Plautus.* vel ai, vel nega,

Fito, and fitote, are used of *Cato* and *Plautus*, but they are olde wordes. Fieri, is taken for fire.

The pretertense and the supine: Eo, ivi, itu, queo, quivi, quitu: Haurio, haurivi, (but more often hausi) haustu: amicio, amicivi, amicui, amixi, amictu: aperio, aperui, apertu: so operio, cooperio: but this verbe reperio, hath reperi, repertu: and comperio, comperi, compertu.

Sarcio, sarsi, sartu: sancio, sancivi, sancitu, it hath also, sanxi, sanctu: sentio, sensi, sensu, sepelio, sepelivi, sepultu: sepio, sepsi, septu: vincio, vinxi, vinctu: farcio, farsi, fartu: fulcio, fulsi: fultu: Notwithstanding this verbe ferio, wanteth the pretertense and the supine. Odi, is onely used in the preterperfectense, and in the tenses of the same kinde: the supine, at least wise of the compounds is, osu, whereof commeth exosus, perosus.

Neuters, Salio, salivi, salu, saltu: singultio, singul-

ſingultivi, ſingultu: væneo, vænivi, vænu: venio, veni, ventu.

An example of the ſecond forme.

AVdior, I am heard, audiris vel audire, auditur: audimur, audimini, audiuntur.

Audiar, I may or can be heard, audiaris vel audiare, audiatur: audiamur, audiamini, audiantur.

Audirer I might or ſhould be heard, audireris, vel audirere, audiretur: audiremur, audiremini, audirentur.

Audiebar I was heard, audiebaris, vel audiebare, audiebatur: audiebamur, audiebamini, audiebantur.

Audiar I ſhall or will be heard, audieris vel audiere, audietur: audiemur, audiemini, audientur.

Audire vel auditor, be thou heard, auditor: audimini, audiuntor.

Audiri, to be heard.

Deponens are regular: as ſortior, molior, blandior, potior. yet *Virgill* ſayd: Vi potitur.

Theſe verbes following are regular, to wit, aſſentior, aſſenſu: metior, menſu: ordior, orſu: but morior, moriris, moriri, and more often moreris, mori, moritu (whereof commeth moriturus) orior, ortu: Notwithſtandyng *Virgill* ſayd.

Exoritur clamorq́, virum. *Horace.*

Nil

Nil orituru aliâs, nil ortum tale fatentes.

So experior, expertu: opperior, oppertu: *Terent*, Horam ne oppertus ſies: notwithſtãding *Plautus* ſayd, id ſum opperitus.

Cap. 7.

Of an Adverbe.

A Word of number, is already expounded: it followeth now, that we ſpeake of a word without nũber, which over and beſide his proper ſignification doth ſignifie no number: and that is an *adverbe*, or a *coniunction*.

An *Adverbe* is a word without nũber, which is ioyned to another word, as valde conſtans: diſſerit acutè: benè manè. Therefore an adverbe is, as it were, the adiective of nounes, verbes, or of adverbes themſelues.

There are fewe native aduerbes, mox, vix, cras, heri, ita, non: alſo interjections: as hei, heus, O, væ, pro: & *prepoſitions*, eſpecially thoſe which cannot be ſeparated frõ the word whereunto they be ioyned, as *di, dis, re, ſe, am, con*: *Di* is long, except in dirimo and diſertus. *Dis* is put before three ſemivowels, *S, j*, and as many mutes *T, C, P*, as diſſideo, disjicio, diffugio, (where *s* turned into *f*) diſtraho, diſcingo, diſputo. *Di*, is put before the reſt of the mutes.

And theſe are ſeperable prepoſitions: ad, apud, penes, and the reſt, of which præ is made ſhort

short in præit, and præustus. Per and præ being compounded doe signifie great amplifying: as perdoctus, prædives: notwithstanding, præclarissimum as *Cicero* his word.

Very many adverbes doe spring of nounes: first of those which doe differ nothyng from nounes: as these nominative cases, utrum, multum, minimum, potissimum: and as ablatives, initio, vespere, quo, qua, necessario, modo: and o being doubtfull, sero, sedulo, mutuo, cito, crebro.

Secondarilie adverbes are made of the ablative case, and that having divers ends, diuersly. There are many made of the ablative case of a noune substantive ending in *im*: as of summa, summatim, so of centuria, centuriatim, of tribu, tributim: viro, viritim: of puncto, punctim: Some doe ende in itus: as of fundo, funditus: so cœlo, cœlitus, of radice radicitus: stirpe, stirpitus. But the greatest abounddance commeth of the ablative case of an adiective endyng in *o* or in *i*: as of docto, doctissimo: doctè, doctissimè. Notwithstandyng benè malè and ritè, doe make e short. Here also sometime the ablative case doth remayne: as sedulò, sedulè: ingratò, ingratè: sometime the ablative is chaunged into *tus*: and doth almost double, as divinè, divinitus: publicè, publicitus: humanè, humanitus and humaniter, inhumanè, inhumaniter: of alio, commeth aliter:

aliter: and aliâs, ignavè, ignaviter (but there is onely naviter) largè, lagiter: luculentè, luculenter: firmè, firmiter.

If the ablative case doe ende in *i*, *ter* beyng added thereunto, it doth make an adverbe: as of acri, acriter: so sublimiter, and sublimè: of forti, fortiter: facilè is onely used. Audacter, difficulter, are contracted. Omnino is made of omni. Those adverbes which doe spring of comparatives, do end in *us*, as of doctiori, doctius: of fortiori, fortius: yet of majori, commeth magis.

Those which doe end in *ns* do chaunge *s* into *r*: as of amans, diligens, commeth amanter: diligenter notwithstandyng of repente, commeth derepentè and recens.

The adverbes of number, semel being excepted, are made of nounes: bis for duis (sayth *Tullie*) ter, quater, quinquies, sexies, septies, octies, novies, decies, undecies, duodecies, tredecies (the which is used with some as ter and decies) quatuordecies, quindecies, sexiesdecies, and in *Plinie*, sexdecies, deciessepties, and so forth vicies, tricies, quadragies, quinquagies, sexagies, septuagies, octogies, nonagies: so centies, ducenties, trecenties, quadringenties, quingẽties, sexcenties, septingenties, octingenties, nongenties, millies: so quoties, aliquoties, toties: and those which end in am, bifariam, trifariam, quadrifariam,

fariam, multifariam, omnifariam, aliquotfariam: pridie, poſtridie, perendie: nudiuſtertius, nudiuſquartus, and ſuch like (as *Feſtus* doth ſay) are compoũded wordes of die tertio, quarto, that is to ſay, now it is the third day, and now the fourth day: and they are alwayes ſpoken of the preterteníe. 14. *Att.* Nudiuſtertius dedi ad te Epiſtolam. *Plautus, Moſtel.* nam heri & nudiuſtertius, quartus, quintus, ſextus, uſque poſtquam hinc peregre ejus pater abiit. 5. *Phi.* Recordamini qui dies nudiuſtertius decimus fuerit.

Cap. 8.

Of a Conjunction.

A *Coniunction* is a word without nũber, wherewith the partes of an oration beyng manifold, are ioyned together: & that is either *enunciative* or *ratiocinative*.

Speach. *Enuntiative*, whereby the partes of * an enunciation are ioyned: & it is partly *congregative*, and partly *ſegregative*.

Congregative, wherewith the partes being as it were true at the ſame tyme, are ioyned together: and it is either *copulative*, or *connexive*.

Copulative, wherewith the partes are coupled abſolutely: as ac, etiam, item, nec, queque que, and compounded wordes, atque, itemq;, neque.

Conne-

Connexive, whereby the * consequent is coupled upon condition of the * antecedent: as si, sin, ni, nisi. That which followeth. That which wēt before.

Segregative, whereby the partes of the enunciation, as being not true at the same tyme, are seperated: and it is either *discretive*, or *disiunctive*.

Discretive, wherewith the partes are onely seperated in reason: as autem, ast, at, interea, interim, ut, verò, verùm, nunc, tamen, etsi, tametsi, quanquam, quamvis: extraquam, præterquam.

Disiunctive, whereby the partes themselues, are so seperated, as if onely one of them could be true: as aut, an, sive, vel, ve, secus.

Ratiocinative, wherewith one part of reasoning is as it were prooued by the other, & that is called *causall*, or *rationall*.

Causall, wherewith the cause of the antecedent is rendered: as enim, enimvero, etenim, siquidem, quoniam, quia, nam, namque.

Rationall, wherewith the consequent is concluded of that which went before: as ergo, ita, itaque, ideo, igitur, quare, quamobrem, quapropter, quocirca.

The end of the second booke.

THE THIRD *Booke of Peter Ramus* his Grammar.

CAP. 1.

Of the agreement of a Noune.

Timologie is expounded in her partes, now *Sintax* is to be spoken of. *Syntax* is the second part of Grãmar, which doth interpret the construction of wordes, whereunto a frequent * *Anomalie*, being called *Ellipsis*, or * *defect*, is opposed. *Syntax* is either in *congruitie* and *agreement*, or els *in rection and governement*. *Congruitie* is, when wordes do agree in commõ properties, which first of all is of words of number, whereof notwithstanding there

*Which is not according to rule. Or want.

there is a certaine exception: & this *Syntax* is *of a noune with a noune*, and *of a verbe with a noune*.

The agreement of a noune with an other, is *in case, gender, and number*. 2. *Ep.* Gravi teste privatus sum amoris summi erga te mei, patre tuo clarissimo viro. Here are three substantives teste, patre, viro, agreeing together, betwene themselves in nũber gẽder and case, & agreeing likewise with their adiectives gravi tuo clarissimo, in number, gender, & case. As also amoris summi, mei, agree betwene themselves, here the first *Anomalie* is common by defect.

In the agreement of the substantive and the adiective, the substantive sometymes, and sometimes the adiective is concealed: but it may usually be understoode by some thyng that is expressed. *Sal.* Exercitus hostium duo, unus ab urbe, alter à Gallia obstant. Here is understood, this substantive exercitus, in these adiectives, unus, & alter. Clarissimo patre natus, avis, majoribus. here is twise understoode the adiective clarissimis, for the substantives, avis, and majoribus. Not set downe.

The nexte *Anomalie* is of number. *Many singular numbers are taken for one plurall*. 2. *Divin. Procles & Eurysthenes*, Lacedœmoniorum reges, gemini fratres fuerunt. But the *Anomalie* of number in substantives is more common. *Liv.* Lib. 28. Celtiberi, novus miles: urbs Athenæ, which is also sometime in adiectives.

Pro Mil. Si tempus est ullũ jure hominis necandi, quæ multa sunt. In *Bru.* Quo uno vincebamur a victa Græcia, id ereptum illis est.

Which ath relatiõ o some ning be- ore.

And there is no lesse libertie of the * recipro- cative pronoune sui, ioyned with a gerund: but notwithstanding it is very good Latin. 2. *Divin.* Stoicos nostros irridendi sui facultatem dedisse. *Ces.* 7. Liberam facultatem sui recipiendi Bellovacis dederunt. The speciall *Anomalie* of nounes, is in gender and case.

The *Anomalie* of gender, is either of one gender vnlike to another: or of many genders unlike to one: of one, as in *Bruto, Scipio, Corculum. Ces.* 1. *comm.* Garumna flumine. *Ter. And.* ubi illic scelus est, qui me perdidit? Mors omnium rerum extremum, that is, res extrema. The *Anomalie* of the gender hath great elegancie when as the relative adiective Qui, betwene two substantives of diuerse genders, doth agree with the latter, whereas it ought to agree with the former. 1. *Leg.* Animal plenum rationis, quem vocamus hominem. Notwithstanding here the * regular *Sintax* is approved. In *Som.* Homines tuentur illum globum, qui terra dicitur. 2. *Nat.* Iovis stella, quæ Phaëton dicitur. The same *Anomalie* is elegant in an adiective derived of a verbe. 2. *Divin.* Non omnis error stultitia dicẽda est. *Liv.* lib. 1. Gens uniuersa Veneti appellati.

ccording o rule.

There is also an *Anomalie* of many genders

to

to one. *The maſculine and the feminine gender of thinges that have life, doe agree unto the maſculine gender, Ceſ.* Ptolomæum & Cleopatram reges. *Teren, Eun.* Pater & mater mortui.

But the diverſe genders of thoſe thinges which have no life, doe agree with the neuter gender: as 1. Off. Pulchritudinem, conſtantiam, ordinem, in conſiliis factiſque conſervanda putat.

The *Anomalie* of gender and alſo of number, in the ſame ſentẽce, is more ſeldome. *Sal. in jug.* Maxima pars vulnerati aut occiſi ſunt: that is, maxima ex parte, vel plurimi vulnerati aut occiſi ſunt, as *Cicero* uſeth to ſpeake.

The *Anomalie* of caſe is moſt rare: as *Cic. Att.* Macte vir virtute eſto. *Liv.* 2. juberem macte virtute eſſe, ſi pro mea patria iſta virtus ſtaret. for here macte is put for mactus and mactum.

Certaine adiectives doe agree to certaine ſubſtantives: as theſe adiectives, which ſignifie numbers of dividyng, doe agree to thoſe nounes ſubſtantives, which want the ſingular number. 6. Att. Binas abs te accepi literas. 4. *Verr.* Inter binos ludos. So Quiſque with certaine degrees of compariſon. *Cic. pro Com.* Quo quiſque eſt ingenioſior, hoc docet iracundiùs & laborioſius. 1. *Tuſcul.* Doctiſsimus quiſque. 1. *Acad.* Recentiſsima quæq;. But *Cicero* ſayth. 3. *Nat.* Omnia minima: & 2. *Orat.* Omnes

tenuisimas particulas.

CAP. 2.

Of the agreement of a Verbe.

The agreement of a verbe with a noune, is in number and person. Ego, and nos, are of the first person. tu, & vos, are of the second person. the nominative cases of other nounes are of the third person. & the oblique cases of no person. frō hence the nominative case going before a verbe is called the *suppositе*, & the verbe the *appositе*: as ego amo, nos amamus: tu amas, vos amatis: Tullius amat, Tullij amant.

The Anomalie of the suppositе and the appositе. By the *appositе* of the first and second person, is oftentymes understoode the *suppositе* of the first and second person. *Teren. And.* Ah vereor coram in os te laudare amplius. here ego, is understoode. *Plautus.* Tibi aras, tibi occas, tibi seris, tu is understoode. Also the *appositе* is often understood of some thyng spokē before. *Sal.* Exercitus hostium duo, unus ab vrbe, alter a Gallia obstant, here is understood, unus exercitus obstat, alter exercitus obstat. The defect of the *appositе* beyng understoode of nothyng that is expressed, is more rare. *Teren. Eun.* Ego ne illam? quæ illum? quæ me? quæ non? here is understoode, non vlciscar, recepit, excluſit, admisit, also these kyndes

of

of ſpeaches that are continually in uſe, as, ſed hæc hactenus, quid multa?

The *Anomalie* of number is here leſſe uſuall. *Sal.* Cœpere ſe quiſque magis ac magis extollere. and more rare is that and altogether poeticall. 1. *Æneidos*, pars in fruſta ſecant.

The *Anomalie* of number is more elegant in a verbe ſubſtantive, when as that doth agree with the latter of the *ſuppoſites*, which ought to agree with the former: as *Terent.* in *And.* amantium iræ amoris redintegratio eſt. which is more uſuall with Poetes: *Ovid.* omnia pontus erat. This *Anomalie* of number is alſo often uſed even with orators: *Orat.* Sin oratoris nihil vis eſſe, niſi compoſitè, ornatè, copioſè eloqui: quæro id ipſum, quî poſsit aſſequi ſine ea ſcientia, quam ei non conceditis: for here, vis, and conceditis are unlike in number. Notwithſtanding *Quintilian* doth thinke it to be a like ſoleciſme or incongruitie, if one calling one man, ſhould ſay venite, or letting many goe their wayes, ſhould ſay, abi. But notwithſtanding the ſecond perſon ſingular is for the moſt part ſo uſed. 1. *Orat.* Age verò ne ſemper forum, ſubſellia, roſtra, curiam mediteris, for meditemur, or quiſpiam meditetur.

The *Anomalie* of perſons is almoſt continually in uſe. *In nounes the firſt perſon, ioyned with the ſecond or the third, agreeth with a*

verbe of the first, and also *the second*, *ioyned with the third*, *doth agree with a verbe of the second person*. *Terent. Adelp.* Hæc si neque ego neque tu fecimus. *Cicero Terentiæ*. Ego & suauissimus Cicero valemus, si tu & Tullia lux nostra valetis. *Cicer. 2. Philipp.* Defendi rempublicam adolescens, non deseram senex. Here ego adolescēs, & ego senex is the supposite of the first person. 2. *Philip.* Hæc tu homo sapiēs, non solū eloquens, ausus es vituperare. Here tu homo sapiens, is of the second person.

The gerunde in *dum*, and the latter supine in *um*, are put in place of the *suppositе*, in these formes of construction, *pugnandum est*, *pugnatum est*.

CAP. 3.

Of the agreement of wordes without number, and first of an aduerbe.

THe second agreement is of wordes without number, as of the adverbe or coniunction.

Sometime the adverbe is used for the noune relative: as, digna res est ubi nervos intendas tuos: that is to say, in qua. In like maner, ille ipse unde. Causa est cur, that is, quamobrem. Multa signa dederat, quamobrem responsurus non videretur.

Certaine adverbes of comparison and of nū-

ber

ber have a peculiar agreement.

This adverbe quàm may be ioyned to al the degrees of comparison. 7. *Ep. Quàm sint morosi qui amant, vel hinc intelligi potest: 2. Verr. Quàm audax ad conandum, tam obscurus in agendo. Cicer. 2. Orat. Perquam puerile.* But it doth eyther follow one comparative, or els it is put betweene two: as Tullius disertior quàm Atticus. 13. *Ep.* Non quicquam facio libentiùs quàm scribo. 1. *Cat.* Serius quàm crudelius factum. *Quintil. lib. 3. Cap.* 14. Salubrior studiis quàm dulcior. With the superlative. in *Lælius* Habere quàm laxissimas habenas amicitiæ. 16. *Ep.* Quam celerrimè mittere. *Ter. Hecyr.* Quàm minima in spe situs erit, tam maxime pacem conficiet.

Vt is also ioyned vnto the superlative degree. 7. *Ep.* Vt gravissimè diligentissimequè potui.

Tam, sometime is of the same force. in *Læl.* Vituperanda est rei tam maximè necessariæ incuria.

Longè and *multò* do agree to the comparative and superlative degree: as longè melior. 1. *Orat.* Principi longè omnium gravissimo. Multò commodiora. Pro *Mamil.* Conspectus vester multò jucundissimus.

Adverbes signifying number, do agree with al nounes distributives. 2. *Nat.* Vt bis bina. in *Somn.* Septenos octies solis anfractus.

CAp.

CAP. 4.

Of the agreeing of a coniunction.

THe agreeing of *coniunctions* consisteth almost in the order of going before, and coming after, or of them both.

Of *copulatives* these do goe before; atque, ac et, sed, sedetiam, verùm, verumetiam, nedum nec, neque, tum, quin, quinetiam. *Ter. Adel.* Tali genere atque animo. *Ter. And.* Parcé ac duriter, *Pro. Clu.* Explosum & ejectum, and so in other wordes.

This Coniunction Et from twenty to an hundreth, doth set in the former place the lesser number of nounes signifiyng number. 4. *Verr.* Ab hinc duos & viginti annos est mortuus. *de Senect.* jam tertius & trigesimus est annus. 4. *Att.* Septimo quinquagesimo die postquam oppugnare cœpimus. *De Fat.* Morietur epicurus cùm duos & septuaginta annos vixerit. So in adverbes. *Plin. lib. 7. cap. 27.* Sit proprium Catonis quater & quadragies causam dixisse.

Onely quoque and que, are set in the latter place: *Pro Rab.* Me scilicet maximé, sed proxime illum quoque fefellissent. 3. *Tusc.* Balbutire desinant, apertêque audeant dicere.

Etiam, item, itemque, insuper, præterea, yel are common.

Of *connexives*, si, ni, nisi, are common: Sin is onely

onely put before. But moreover all doe agree with all finite tenses or times. 2. *Frat.* Si perficiunt, optimè: sin minus, &c. 10. *Att.* Si vir esse volet, præclara synodia: sin autem, &c. 1. *Cat.* ni exeunt, ni pereunt. 7. *Att.* Nisi ego insanio. *Am.* Nisi apertum in pectus videas. There is also an agreement betwixt this coniunction & the adverb fortè: si fortè, nisi fortè: where for ỹ most part al do erre or are deceiued

Of *discretives* onely these following are put before, ast, at, extraquam, imò, sed, quòd, præterquam, quamvis, qnanquam. 1. *Att.* Tu crebas à nobis literas expecta: ast plures etiam mittito. *Att.* Non cognoscebatur foris, sed domi: non ab alienis, at à suis. 2. *In.* Postulat is quicum agitur, à Prætore exceptionem extra quam in reum capitis prejudicium fiat. 3. *Catil.* Nullum à vobis præmium postulo, præterquam hujus diei memoriã sempiternam. Quanquam and quamvis do agree to all finite times or tenses. *Pro Amer.* Quanquã abest à culpa, suspicione tamen non caret. 2. Orat. Quanquam ita se rem habere arbitrentur, tamen, &c. *Pro Amer.* Quamvis ille fœlix sit, tamen, &c. Notwithstanding Columella sayd *lib.* 2. *cap.* 7. Quamvis de mensurã minus convenit authoribus.

These following are put after. Tantum, autem, interea, interim, verò. 11. *Ep.* Nil autem amabilius officio. *Pro Cluent.* Tum interea

terea nullum vestigium pecuniæ invenitis, Pro. *Syl.* Quod sine eodem illo Catilina facinus admisit, cùm interim Sylla cum ijsdem ipsis, &c. *Cic.* 4. *Ep.* Ego verò servi vellem.

These are common, alioqui, alioquin, vt, licet, tamen, porro. Vt and licet, doe onely agree vnto the second finite tenses, or times. 5. *Ver.* Vt illud non cogitares: tamen, &c. *De respon.* Quam volumus, licet ipsi nos amemus, tamen, &c.

A disiunctive is onely put before: aut bibat, aut abeat, ve, is to be excepted. 6. *Attic.* Bis terve literas miserat. An is sometime a disiunctive, but yet an interrogative: as 5 *Verr.* Erravit, an potius insanivit Apronius? vide utrum vis argentum accipere, an causam meditari tuam.

Of causals onelye Etenim, nam, namque, are put before: enim onely is put after.

These are common, Enimvero, vt, uti, siquidem, ne.

Of rationals these are onelye put before. Sic quas ob res, quamobrem, quapropter, quocirca.

These are common, Ergo, ita, itaque: igitur is more seldome set before: *Sal.* igitur initio reges diversi, pars ingenium, alij corpus exercebant.

The *anomaly* in coniunctions is two-folde. *Polysyndeton*, that is ioyning togeather of manie

nie coniunctions, and *Asyndeton*. *Polysyndeton* is when a coniunction is superfluous. *Pro. Cal.* Res tamen ipsa & copiosè & graviter accusari potest, 5. *Tusc.* aut bibat, aut abeat. *Ter. And* Sive ista uxor, sive amica sit, 16. *Att.* Etsi, quamvis non fueris suasor & impulsor profectionis meæ, approbator certé fuisti. *Asyndeton* is when a coniunction is taken away. *Cic. Cat.* Abijt, excessit, evasit, erupit. here the copulative is not expressed. 2. *Phil.* Tu cum principem, Senatorem domi habeas, ad eum nihil refers, ad eos refers qui suam domum nullam habent, tuam exhauriunt. here are understood the discretives quidem, autem. 7. *Verr.* Consilium capit primò stultum, veruntamen clemens. here etsi is not expressed. *Teren. Eun.* Memini tametsi nullus moneas. here is tamen understood. *Pro Mil.* Quatuor, ad summum quinque sunt inventi. *Frat.* Velit, nolit, difficile est. here the disiunctive is not expressed. *Att.* nolim ita existimes. here is understood the causal, vt.

The end of the third booke.

THE

THE FOVRTH *Booke of P. Ramus his* GRAMMAR.

CAP. I.

Of the rection of a Verb.

THE *congruitie of a word* is briefly expoũded: there followeth *rection*, as when a worde doth governe an other word with a certaine end of varying: which firſt ſhall be in words of number, afterward in adverbes. And firſt of all in wordes of number, there ſhall be *rection* both of a noune ſubſtantive, and of a noune Adiective. The *rection* of a noune ſubſtantive is dubble: firſt, a ſubſtantive of the *adiunct* doth governe in the genitive caſe, a ſubſtantive of the *ſubiect*, 2. *As*. Cato dicit tanquam in Platonis politia, non

Or government.

non tanquam in Romuli fœce, ſententiam. here *Plato* is the ſubiect, to whom is adioined & doth happen politia. Sometime the word that governeth is concealed. 2. *Phil.* Quod in tabulis (quæ ſunt ad opis) patebat. Here ædem is concealed. from hence doth ariſe a three-folde conſtruction: firſt theſe genitive caſes, mei, tui, ſui, noſtrum, noſtri, veſtrum, and veſtri, are uſed as it were for the ſubiect. 5, *Att.* Vt ratio mei, noſtri. 1. *Ep.* Defenſor tui. 1. *Att.* de precator ſui. 2. *Att.* ſatietas noſtri. *De pro.* Omniũ noſtrũ adoleſcentiæ. 11. *Att.* Omniũ noſtrum bona. But ỹ poſſeſſives are moſt often uſed for the primitives. *Ter. Heau.* Quæ mea cauſa fecit. *Am.* Quæ nunquam faceremus. *Pro. Am.* Quẽ ſua cauſa cupere ac debere intelligebat

Secondly, theſe poſſeſſives, meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, and veſter, doe admit foure kinds of genitive caſes, as it were of the ſubiect, by the ſame conſtruction. The firſte is of chiefe or principall numbers. *Livius* 8. *Lib.* Noſter duorum eventus oſtendat. The ſecond is of univerſall and particular. 3. *Orat.* Voluntati veſtrum omnium parui (Alſo it might have beene veſtræ for veſtrum) *Brutus Cicer.* Qui veſtris paucorum reſpondent laudibus. The third is of unius, ſolius, ipſius. *Cic.* Mea unius opera. *Att.* Solius enim meum peccatum corrigi non poteſt. *Pro. Mur.* Conjecturam de tuo ipſius ſtudio facillimè ceperis.

The

The fourth is of verbals. *Ep.* Quocunq; tempore mihi potestas præsentis tui fuerit. Notwithstanding *Cato* writing to *Cicero* sayth, libenter facio vt tuam virtutem, innocentiam, diligentiam cognitam, in maximis rebus, domi togati, armati foris, pari industria administrari gaudeam, here togati hath the like case vnto the verball. But with much more libertie. 2. *Phil.* Tuum hominis simplicis pectus vidimus.

Thirdly. The gerund in *di*, is as it were the genitive case of a subiect. 1. *Off.* Pueris non omnem licentiam ludendi damus. For the which sometimes the infinite perpetuall is added. 2. *Orat.* Tempus esset jam de ordine argumentorum dicere. *Cæs.* 7. Consilium ceperunt ex oppido profugere.

The *second rection of a substantive* remayneth to be spoken of.

The substantive of the subiect or the whole, serveth to the genitive or the ablative of the adiunct or the part, with an adiective of praise or dispraise 6. *Ep.* Accipies hospitem non multi cibi, sed multi, joci. *Ter. And.* Virgo, sparso ore, aduncо naso.

Opus, being a worde of case, and a substantive, governeth an ablative case. 9. *Ep.* Authoritate tua nobis opus est, & consilio, & gratia. *Att.* Sed opus fuit Hircio convento. *Sal.* priusquam incipias, consulto, & ubi consulueris,

sulueris, maturè facto opus est. From which construction do arise these phrases of *Terence*. Opus dictu, opus factu. And also of *Cicero*, opus scitu.

Cap. 2.

Of an Adiective.

The *rection* of an adiective is divers: and it is to be seene for the most part in *quantity*, and in *quality*: in *quantitie*, of degree, partition, and plenty.

The *comparative degree* doth governe an ablative case, and that when mention is made of two, or of very many being of divers natures: that is, when the substantive of degree is not contayned in the case of rection or government *Horat*. Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum. That is to say, gold is more excellent then silver, and vertues then gold.

The *superlative degree* doth governe a genitive case plurall, and that when mention is made of manye, which are of one and the selfe same nature: that is to saye, when the substantive of degree is contained in the case of rection. *In Bru.* Crassus eloquentium jurisperitissimus, jurisperitorum eloquentissimus Scævola.

A *partitive adiective* doth governe a genitive case. *Sal, Ing.* Quis est omnium his moribus? VVhich signifieth the 2. *Div.* part.

2. *Div.* utrum igitur eorum accidisset, verum oraculum fuisset. 4. *Ep.* Nigidio uni omnium doctissimo. Sometime the nominative case is used for the genitive case of partition. *Liv. lib.* 41. Periti religionum iurisque publici, quando duodenarij Coss. eius anni alter morbo, alter ferro perijsset, suffectum Cons. negabant comitia habere posse.

An adiective of plentie or scarsenes, doth governe a Genitive or an Ablative case: as Plenus bonorum & bonis. 2. *Frat.* Literæ refertæ omni officio. Vacuum laboris, & labore. Inane prudentia, & prudentiæ. Oratione locuples. Inops verborum & verbis. Orbus omnibus rebus.

Now followeth the *rection* of *qualitie*, in affinitie, commoditie, and delire.

An adiective of affinitie, or of the contrarye, doth governe a Genitive or a dative case. *Pro. Syl.* Affinis suspicionis & suspicioni. So amicus, inimicus, alienus, similis, par, communis, proprius. 1. *Orat.* Finitimus oratori. 3. *Off.* Voluptas contraria honestati.

An adiective of commoditie, or of the contrarie, doth governe a dative case: as alicui commodum, incommodum, accommodatum, utile, inutile, infestum, infensum, molestum, gratum, ingratum, grave, jucundum, injucundum, charum, dulce.

An

An adiective of desire, doth governe a genitive case, but after divers sorts: first, that which hath an active apparance. *Ait.* Amantissimus utriusque nostrum. 2. *Orat.* Dispiciens sui. But *pro* *Deiot.* Audiens dicto esset huic ordini.

Secondly, which hath an apparance of a passive. 6. *Phil.* Consultus juris, Insuetus contumeliæ, So peritus and imperitus rerum.

Thirdly, in *dus*, 1. *Orat.* Laudis cupidus, avidus victoriæ, So providus and improvidus rerum.

Fourthly, in *osus, ius, tus*. Studiosus doctrinarum, Rerum cõscij, Gnarus reipublicæ, Ignarus fortunarum suarum. *Quint. lib.* 8. *cap.* 4. Securus tam parvæ observationis. To conclude, others ending after a divers sort, have also this construction. *Pro. Flacc.* Rerum omnium rudis. *Ep.* 6. memores virtutis: Immemor mandati. 1. *Frat.* Dignitatis superstes. Prudens, & imprudens rerum, voluptatis particeps vel expers: so compos and impos: also expers fama & fortunis. *Salust.* But we use dignus laudis and laude. An adiective of that sort doth oftentimes take a perpetuall infinite or a participiall in *di*, for the genitive case of a noune. 1. *Cæs.* 11. paratus omnia perpeti. *In Ep.* Cupidus satisfaciendi. 3. *Off.* Peritus definiendi.

Also certaine adiectives doe governe the first supine. 1. *Cat.* Optimum factu. *De Fato.* Facile intellectu. *Terent. Adelph.* Natu maximus. *Pro Plancio.* O rem tum auditu crudelem, tum visu nefariam.

Cap. 3.

Of the rection of a verb active.

Hitherto we have spoken of the *rection* of a noune, there followeth the *rection* of a verbe. First of a finite verbe, and that personall: whereby sometimes a noune, and sometime a verb is governed.

The *rection* of a finte verbe personall, whereby a noune is governed, is eyther of the first kinde, or of the second. There is but one onely rule of the first rection.

A *verb actiue* doth governe after him an accusative case. *In Ep.* Fortem virum tibi commendo: but, Marco Tullio igni & aqua interdicatur, is *Cicero* his phrase *pro Dom.* And Satage rerum tuarum, sayd *Terence in Heaut.*

A *verbe passive* doth governe an ablative case. as *Horat.* Fortes creantur fortibus. But this rection is very rare or seldome without a preposition. The dative is here sometimes used for the ablative case. *Ad. Lent.* Neque senatui, neque populo, neque cuiquam bono probatur.

tur. Neuters and Deponents do governe no caſe of them-ſelues, as ſedeo, loquor: notwithſtanding they doe ſometime * imitate the rection of a verbe active. 2. *Fin.* Hæc cum loqueris, nos Varrones ſtupemus. 2. *Agr.* Currere curſum. *In Ep.* Gaudere gaudium. *In Top.* Servire ſervitutem. 3. *Orat.* Ceram ac crocum olere. So infinite others, as aliquem mirari, ulciſci: odorari ingreſſus: conqueri, non lamentari fortunam. But utor, veſcor, fungor, fruor, potior, do governe an ablative caſe. It is alſo ſayd, potiri rerum. *Planc.* Quæ patriæ beneficia meminerunt: and alſo, memini actionum, *in Ep.* So three Deponents do governe a genitive or an accuſative caſe, to wit, obliviſcor, reminiſcor, recordor.

* Or follow

And this is the firſt kind of *rection*. The ſecond is, when as beſide this former caſe an other caſe is governed: and that either ſimple, or divers: as the Dative, the Accuſative, and the Ablative.

Gap 4.

Of the rection of a verb of acquiſition.

A *Verbe* by the force of *acquiſition*, doth governe a Dative caſe. *Hor.* 3, *Epiſt.* Quid

mihi Celſus agit? *Cic. in Piſo.* Is mihi etiam gloriabitur. *Ad Treb.* Ecce tibi Pompejus. *Ter.* Suo ſibi hunc jugulo gladio. **But verye manye Uerbes do governe the ſame caſe, by a certaine germane nature or neare affinitie.**

Firſt: verbes of compariſon. 1. *Off.* Se illis fere æquarunt. *In Brut.* Vt conferamus parva magnis. *Ter. Heau.* Homo homini quid præſtat. Cæteris excellere: ſo antecellere, antecedere: **but** *pro Cor.* **there is alſo,** Cæteros antecellis, &c.

Secondly, verbes of giving, and the contrary. 2. *Verr.* Quæ victores civitatibus ſiculis aut dederunt aut reddiderunt. 4. *Verr.* Scribitur Heraclio dica. 6. *Att.* Mitte mihi obviam literas. *Pro Marc.* Operibus tuis diuturnitas detrahet. *Att.* Dubitationem mihi tolles. *In Brut.* Collegæ ſuo imperium abrogavit.

Thirdly, verbes of commaunding, ſerving, ſhewing or declaring, and promiſing. De Amic. Cupiditatibus, quibus cæteri ſerviunt, imperare. 5. *Ep.* Tibi non ſignificandum ſolùm, ſed declarandum. *Pro Cæl.* Promitto hoc vobis, reipub. ſpondeo. 5. *Ep.* Profiteri alicui & pollicerì ſtudium ſuum. 7. *Att.* Tempori parcamus.

Fourthlie, verbes of reſiſting, and the contrarie. *Pro Rab.* Repugnare & reſiſtere crudelitati. *Pro Comœdo.* Hominib. iraſci & ſuccenſere. 4. *Att.* Valde mihi arriſerat. *Pro Lig.* Cujus ego induſtriæ gloriæque faveo. **So aſſentio, and**

more

more often assentior.

Fifthly, those verbes which sometimes are taken impersonally, have this rection of the Dative case 3. *Frat.* Nihil ei restabat, 5. *Fin.* Quod ipsis superat. 7. *Ep.* Consistat tibi fructus otij tui. 5. *Tuscul.* peccare licet nemini. *Pro Clu.* Qui sibi non liquere dixerunt. *In Brut.* Dolet mihi. And those Dative cases which are put for accusative cases, do seeme to be of this kind. Qui se patriæ, & suis civibus, qui laudi, qui gloriæ, non qui somno, convivijs & delectationi natos arbitrentur. And this is the rection of the Dative case.

Cap. 5.

Of the rection of verbes of asking or intreating.

Certaine verbes of asking doe governe an other accusative case. *Ter.* Illud te oro. *Idem.* Sine te hoc exorem. So, obsecro, rogo, flagito, and such like verbes of demaund. Also moneo, consulo, celo, doceo, *in Orat.* Qui nos nihil celat: but celo tibi rem, celo te de hac re, is also used. *In Pis.* Quid te asine literas doceam: so dedoceo. Also doceo te de re. But there remayneth a dubble case also in the passive formes, per Legatos cuncta edocetur.

Cap. 6.

Of the rection of verbes of plenty and of price.

A *Verbe of plenty and of price*, doth goberne an Ablative case. Of plenty or the contrary: as 6. *Verr.* Complere aliquem coronis & floribus. 2. *Phil.* Saturare se sanguine. 1. *Orat.* Abundare doctrina. 2. *Fin.* Affluere voluptatibus. Apollonium omni argento spoliasti. So exinanire, vacuare. But *Cicero* hath sayde, artis indigere; and *Terence*, Tui carendum erat. Verbes of price: as *Pro Rabir.* Mercari magno pretio. *Pro Amer.* Tanto pretio mercari. *Terence in Andria.* Vix drachmis obsonatus est decem. 5 *Verr.* Tritici modium quaternis sestertijs æstimasset. From whence doth spring this construction, Valere authoritate, ingenio. Notwithstanding *Varro* sayde, Denos æris valebant. And certaine nounes are governed in the genitive case, as quanti, tanti, magni, pluris, maximi, plurimi, parvi, minoris, minimi, æqui, boni, flocci, nihili, nauci, pili, assis, teruntij. Depactus est tantidem, quanti fidem suam fecit. *Brut. Cic.* Nihil tanti fuit. 1. *Acad.* Alia pluris æstimanda, alia minoris. 3. *Fin.* Plurimi æstimandum. 1. *Ep.* A me minimi putabantur. Also this Phrase following is in *Terence*:

Quid

Quid agas, niſi ut te redimas quâ queas minimo? ſi nequeas paullulo, at quanti queas. *Plautus*. facitis magni. *Ter. And*. Te ſemper maximi feci. 7. *Att*. Iſtud æqui bonique facit: ſo boni conſulere. *Pro Arch*. Pericula parvi eſſe ducēda, but magno æſtimare, conſequi voluptates, non modò parvo ſed ferme nihilo, are *Ciceroes* phraſes. *Att*. Remp. flocci non facere. 3. *Fin*. Nihili facio. But for nihilo putare is oftentimes uſed. Habere, ducere, videri. 1. *Div*. Non habeo denique nauci Marſum augurem: ſo, ne pili, neaſsis facere.

Cap. 7.

Of the rection of a verbe Iudiciall.

And this is the ſecond kinde of the rection of a ſimple caſe. There followeth the rection of the variable caſe in a iudiciall verbe, & a verbe ſubſtantive.

A judiciall verbe governeth a genitive, or an ablative caſe: as verbes of accuſing, and of abſolving. 2. *Finib*. Eam tanquam capitis accuſet. 3. *Ver*. Suis eum certis proprijſq; criminibus accuſabo. pro *Dejotaro*. Capitis arceſſere, pro *Cel*. Ambitus crimine accerſere. 3. *Ver*. Verrem inſimulat avaritiæ & audaciæ. So theſe phraſes followyng, arguere rei capitalis, arguere crimine, ſcelere alligare, ſcelere ſe aſtringere, are uſed of *Cicero*. Damnari majeſtatis,

jestatis,furti,injuriarum, ambitus,cædis,scelerum,imprudentiæ. Inertiæ condēnare. But there is also,crimine cōdēnare,multare morte,exilio,multa,pecunia.Plecti capite,culpa.2 *Phil.*Convincere inhumanitatis & amentiæ.2 2.*Verr.*Absolvere improbitatis.*Pro Clu.* majestatis,2.*Verr.*Crimine liberare.*Liv.lib.* 51. Nec liberaveit ejus culpæ regē;*Idē.*5.*lib.* Quin sine mora voti liberaretur. But notwithstanding as *Valla* doth teach.you shal onely say,vtro accusatus es furti an cædis?not utrius: and in the like case,utroq; neutro,ambobus.

CAP. 8.

Of the rection of a verbe substantive.

A *Verbe substantive, or a verbe which obtaineth the force of a verbe substantive, doth governe after it a nominative case,taken from the same:* as Tullius est Romanus:Tullius cognominatus est Cicero.14.*Ep.*Beatissimi viveremus.That which followeth is particular or proper to the infinitive mood.1.*Tusc.* Licuit otioso esse Themistocli. *Brutus Ciceroni:* ut optimè meritis de republica liceat esse salvis. 1. *Catil.* Cupio me esse clementem.

*But if the case be of a possessor,it shall be put in the genitive case,*2.*Ep.*Iam me Pompeji totum esse scis.*pro Manil.* Erit igitur humanitatis vestræ.3.*Off.*Emere denario quod sit mille denarium.

narium. But for these genitives mei, tui, sui. &c. are put these possessives meum, tuum, suũ, nostrum vestrum: *Pro Balb.* Non enim est meum cõtra aliquem dicere: Nostrum est intelligere. The same verbe if it be used for habeo, doth governe a dative case, as. 1. *Eneid.*

Sunt mihi bis septẽ præstãti corpore nymphæ. To the which these orations seeme to belong wherein gerundes do follow. *Fam.* 5. Tuẽda tibi ut sit grãvitas, & constantiæ seruiendũ. 1. *de Or.* Gerendus est tibi mos adolescẽtibus *Crasse.* But this verbe est, serving for afferre, will have a double dative case. 2. *Ep.* ut sempiternæ laudi tibi sit iste tribunatus exopto. The passive participle of the future tẽse, which Grammarians have fayned to be in dus, is circumscribed of the infinite future of the verbe substantive fore, and the participle perfectly past. *Cicero.* Quo in genere sperare videor Scipionis amicitiam & Lælij notam posteritati fore. *Ces.* 1. *Lib.* Commissum cum equitatu prælium fore videbatur.

Cap. 9.

Of the rection of verbes of deliberation.

Hitherto we have spoken of the rection of a finite verbe personall, whereby a noune is governed of a verbe. There remayneth that rection

on

on whereby a verbe is governed of a verbe: as is used in verbes of deliberation and motion.

A verbe deliberative, doth governe a perpetuall infinite: as, audeo, habeo, incipio, opto, soleo, statuo, scio, volo, maturo, desisto, debeo, cupio, paro, possum, propero: aggredior, molior, conor: licet, delectat, decet, tædet, piget, pœnitet. Also verbes of tense: as video, audio, 6. *Att.* Obsecras ne obliviscar vigilare, 6. *Verr.* hoc memini te dicere. 1. *de Leg.* juri studere te memini. 1. *Attic.* De commitijs tibi me permisisse memini: *pro. Mil.* Meminit etiã sibi vocẽ præconis modo defuisse. This *Anomalie* of tenses, of the present for the pretertense, hath here growne into use. Sometime the verbe deliberative it selfe is concealed. 5. *Ver.* Ridere convivæ, cachinnari ipse Apronius. for here is understoode cæperunt, & cæpit. Contrariwise sometime the infinite verbe is concealed. *Teren. Eun.* Et fidibus scire, pretium sperans. *In, Brut.* Non enim tam præclarum est scire Latinè, quam turpe nescire.

Cap. 10.

Of the rection of a verbe of motion.

A Verbe of moving to a place, doth governe the second supine which wanteth both gender & number. 3. *Orat.* Imus-ne sessum? etsi admonitum venimus te, non flagitatum. Where that

peri-

periphraſis of the infinite future perpetuall of the active voyce, wherof I ſpake but a litle before. *Plaut. Mil.* credo te facilè impetratum ire, and alſo of the paſſive voyce. 15. *Att.* Brutum viſum iri á me puto. *Att.* Multò firmius acta tyrāni comprobatum iri. *Ter. And.* Poſtquam audierat non datum iri filio uxorem ſuo: Sometyme here alſo the perpetuall infinite is governed in ſtead of the ſupine. *Plau. Pen.* Venerat autem petere. *Ter.* Eamus videre. But this is moze ſeldome. A verbe of moving from a place doth ſometime governe the firſt ſupine. *Plau.* Obſonatu redeo. *Cato.* Cubitu reſurgo.

Cap. II.

Of the rection of an infinite verbe, and a verbe imperſonall.

WE have already ſpoken of the rection of a finite verbe perſonall, now it is tyme to ſpeake of the rection of a verbe infinite and imperſonall.

A perpetuall infinite verb perſonall, doth governe an accuſative caſe before him. Ter. Meum natum rumor eſt amare. And the ſame infinite verbe doth governe after it the caſe of his finite verbe *Ter.* Quapropter teipſum purgare ipſis coram placabilius eſt. Both the laſt gerund and the laſt ſupine taken foz the moſt part imperſonally,

nally doe also governe the case of their finite verbe. *Plaut.* aliqua consilia reperiendum est, *Varro*, colligendũ eas in vas aliquod. But you shall rather speake that by the gerundive (although the other be used amongest the Grecians) Aliqua consilia reperienda, colligendæ in vas aliquod. Notwithstandyng in verbes neuters and deponentes it shall be of force: Ad Lentulum temporibus assentiendum. *Pro Sestio.* Reipub. consulendum, dignitati seruiendum. 7. *Att.* An misero bello esset utendum. And the second supine is often in like construction. 1. *Att.* Huic quoque rei subventum est. Eius orationi reclamatũ est. For it hath onely the active rection with verbs of mooving to a place. *Teren. And.* Cur te is perditum? Missa est ancilla illico obstetricem accersitum. Which hath also place in the passiue oration. *Ibidem.* Postquam audierat non datum iri filio uxorem suo. Moreouer the passiue rection may be added. 15. *Att.* Brutum visum iri à me puto.

Cap. 12.

Of the rection of an impersonall.

The rection of certaine impersonals is proper. Refert and interest, *signifiing commoditie or dutie, do governe a genitive case. Sal.* Illorum retulisse videretur. *Pro Dom.* Reipublicæ interesse

intereſſe putavi. 3. *Epiſt.* Vtriuſq; noſtrum intereſt, ejus, ipſius, illius, refert, intereſt. Except ſeven genitive caſes, mei, tui, ſui, noſtri, veſtri, noſtrum, & veſtrum: for which the poſſeſſives are uſed: as refert & intereſt mea, tua, ſua, noſtra, veſtra: alſo cvja. *Pro Mu.* Ea cædes potiſsimùm crimini datur ei, cuja interfuit, non ei cuja nihil interfuit.

Alſo refert and intereſt, doe admit theſe genitive caſes of price and eſtimation: tanti, quanti, magni, parvi. In the reſt they have more often, multum, plus, plurimum, magis, minus, parum, paululum, pauxillulum, nihil, aliquid.

Five impersonals, to wit, Miſeret, miſereſcit, or miſeretur, tædet, piget, pœnitet, & pudet, *do governe an accuſative caſe of the thing, with a genitive caſe of the ſufferer Ter. Heau.* Menedemi vicem miſeret me. *Ibidem*, Me tuarum miſertum eſt fortunarum. *Ibidem*, Te nunc inopis miſereſcat mei. *Pro Ligar*, Cavete fratrum pro fratris ſalute precantium vos miſereatur. 2. *Att.* Prorſus nos vitæ tædet. *Pro Dom.* Me non ſolùm piget ſtultitiæ meæ, ſed etiam pudet. *Teren. Phor.* Omnes noſtrimet nos pœnitet. 1. *Verr.* Sunt homines quos libidinis & infamiæ ſuæ neque pudeat neque tædeat.

CAP.

Cap. 13,
Of the rection of adverbes.

Hitherto we have spoken of the rection of words of number. The rection of adverbes shall follow, which is very variable.

Derivatives doe keepe the case of their primitives. 10. *Att.* Nihilo minus, *In Brut.* Omnium elegãtissimè. Of which sort are those that follow. Mihi similiter, Tibi æqualiter, Naturæ convenienter & congruenter.

Adverbes of place do governe a genitive case of redundance, but notwithstanding very usuall. 5. *Att.* Vbi terrarum esses, 2. *Phil.* Vbicunque terrarum. 6. *Att.* Tu autem abes longe gentium. 2. *Cat.* ubinam gentium? *Plautus Ru.* Quovis gẽtium? *idem*, unde gentium? also somewhat otherwise is that. 9. *Att.* At quàm honesta, quã expedita tua consilia, quà itineris, quà navigationis, quà congressus, sermonisque cum Cæsare? That is, partly concerning the iourney, and partly concerning the navigation. 11. *Att.* Quoad ejus fieri poterit.

Adverbes of time, as pridie. *i.* præcedenti die, postridie, *i.* postero die, have a threefold construction. 11. *Att.* Illam sententiam pridie ejus diei fregeramus. *Cæsar.* 1. Postridie ejus diei. 8. *Epist.* Postridie absolutionis. Here is the genitive case. 7. *Phil.* Qui cum pridie frequentes essetis assensi, postridie ad spem estis inanem

inanem pacis devoluti. Here the case of tyme is concealed, being expressed before. *Att.* Pridie compitalia, Pridie nonas, Pridie calendas. In these the accusative case is ioyned: where notwithstandyng Grammarians doe understand ante. Postridie Idus. Postridie ludos. Also in the accusative cases following they thinke post to be concealed. *De Amicit.* Pridie quàm excessit è vita. 12. *Epist.* usque Postridie intellexi cùm a vobis discessi. *ad Attic.* usq; ad pridie calendas.

Adverbes of quantitie, as parum and satis, *do governe a genitive case. Plautus.* Parum malæ rei. *Teren. And.* Pro peccato magno paulum supplicij satis est patri, Agelli hîc sub vrbe est paululum. *Teren. Phorm.* Satis iam verborum est. So tantum, quantum, multi, will in like maner have a genitive case.

En, ecce, & O, *doe governe a nominative or an accusative.* 13. *Epist.* En hic ille est. *Plautus in Amph.* En tectum, en tegulas, en obductas fores, en ludificatum herum. 14. *ad Att.* Ecce autem Antonius. 2. *de Fin.* Ecce miserum hominem. *Pro Cæl.* O consuetudo peccandi. 3. *Phil.* O præclarum custodem ovium, vt ajunt, lupum.

Hei, *is either without case, or els governeth a dative or a vocative case. Terent. In And.* Hei vereor. *Cic.* Hei mihi. *Terent. in Eun.* Hei noster, laudo.

Heu, *doth governe a dative, an accuſative, and a vocative caſe. Plaut.* heu miſero mihi. *Virg.* heu fuge nate dea. *In Tuſ.* Heu me infelicem.

Heus, *doth governe a vocative caſe. Terent. in Heaut.* Heus, Heus Syre.

Væ, *doth governe a dative caſe Terent.* væ capiti tuo.

Pro, *doth governe an accuſative and vocative caſe. 5. Tuſc.* Prò deum atq; hominum fidem. *Terent. In Adelp.* Prô ſancte Iupiter.

Cap. 14.

Of the rection of prepoſitions which governe an accuſative caſe.

PRepoſitions have a native ſignification of place: but they do often ſerve to times, perſons, and thynges. Amongeſt theſe ſome do governe one caſe onely, and ſome two caſes. Theſe which doe governe but one caſe, doe either governe the accuſative, or els the ablative alone. There are one and thirtie prepoſitions which governe the accuſative caſe.

Intra, extra: *Pro. Cel.* Ingrediens intra finem hujus loci. *in Verr.* Intra decem annos. *6. Epiſt.* Intra legem. *Teren. in Phorm.* extra oſtium. *Pro Syl.* extra conjurationem, jocum, modũ, culpam. *7. Epiſt.* Extra ducem, paucoſque.

Apud, penes, apud ignẽ aſsidere: apud Senatum.

natũ. 2. *Att.* Apud me, 4. *Att*, Apud Pompejum. After which sort you shall rather speake, then, apud domum meam, tuam, Pompeji: although it be the same. Penes scenam exercitatus. *Pro, Dom.* penes Censorem iudicium Senatus de dignitate majores esse voluerunt

Secus, secundum. *Plin. Lib.* 10, *cap.* 24. Nascitur secus fluvios. 16. *Attic*, Iter secundum mare superum faciunt. 2. *Off.* Proximè & secundum deos, homines hominibus maximè utiles. *Cice*, 1, *de Orat.* Secundum hunc diem. 1. *Verr.* Secundũ binos ludos, 4. *Verr.* De absente secundum præsentem judicare. But it is often understoode, *pro Ant.* duo filij id ætatis. *Varro*. Ab id genus alijs: but especially in the Poete, as

Os humero sij, Deo similis. - - -

Iuxta, prope. *Plaut*, Iuxta te sum, Iuxta Deos, id est, gratia deorum. Iuxta libertatem. 1. secundum. Prope montes. 1. *Epist.* prope cal. Sextiles.

Ante, post, pone: as ante focum. 14. *Epist.* ante oculos. 8, *ad Attic*, Quem ante me diligo. 2. *De Invent.* Multò ante lucem surrexit. 9. *Attic*, Post diem quartum. *pro Balbo*, Post genus hominum natum. 11, *in Phil.* Post homines natos. *Piso*. Post hominum memoriam. *Cæs.* 7. Post tergum. Pone castra, *De univers.* Pone quos.

Cis, citra, præter, Cis is commonly added,

to the names of mountaines and rivers. 7. *Att.* Quoad hostis cis Euphratem fuit. 3. *Ep.* Cis Taurum, *Cæs.* 6. Citra Rhenum. Citra pulveris jactum, *i.* sine. *Liv. lib.* 40. Præter mœnia fluere, & præter ripam, oculos. Præter cæteros divinare. Præter expectationem, fidem, modum, naturam, consuetudinem. 7. *Attic.* Omnes præter eum de quo egimus.

Vltra, trans. 9. *Att.* ultra Salianã villam est. 4. *Tusc.* ultra modum regredi. 12. *Att.* Cogito interim trans Tyberim hortos aliquos parare. *Pro Mil.* trans ripam inspicere. This preposition in composition doth retayne most commonly his case. 2. *Nat.* Grues maria transmittunt. *Cæs.* 1. Flumen Anoxã exercitum traducere maturavit. *Idem.* 4. Exercitũ modó Rhenum transportaret.

Inter. 1. *Leg.* usucapionem duodecim tabulæ inter quinque pedes esse voluerunt. 7. *Verr.* Inter manus. 3. *Frat.* valent pueri, studiosè discunt, & nos & inter se amant. 1. *de Div.* Nosque inter nos complexos narrabat. But the other case is more often concealed. 2. *de Orat.* Qui cum inter se, ut ipsorum usus ferebat, amicissimè consalutassent. From hence commeth this construction also. Inter nos tot unus inuentus. *Virg.* 9. *Eccl.* Inter agendum. *id est*, dum agis. *Plaut. in Cistel.* Sed inter rem agendam. But notwithstanding you shall rather speake it by the noune. 3. *Frat.* Hoc inter

cœnam

cœnam Tyroni dictavi, 7. *Ep.* Illuseras heri inter scyphos, *Ter, in Eun.* Inter vias. Sometime this is a iudiciall word. 2. *Phil.* Eos inter sicarios defensurus, After which sort the lawyers say, inter reos deferre.

Inter, with a relatiue reciprocative and a demonstrative, hath a proper agreement beside his case. For a nominative or an accusative going before, there is onely added a reciprocative. 3. *Offic.* Quòd inter se omnes partes quodam lepore consentiunt. *Ibidem.* Damonem & Pythiam Pithagoreos ferunt hoc animo inter se fuisse. But a genitive, datiue, or ablative going before, a demonstrative may be added for a reciprocative. *Ter. In Adel.* Communia esse amicorum inter se omnia, *In Bruto*, Ipsorum inter ipsos concessu, *In Phil.* Quorum suum quondam inter ipsos odium meministis. 2. *Att.* Istorũ inter istos dissentio. 1. *Offic.* Multa sunt civibus inter se communia. *Ibidem.* Latissimè patẽs hominibus inter ipsos societas hæc est, *Quint. lib. 6, cap.* 2. A doctis inter ipsos etiam mutuo reprehensa. It might also have bene sayd, a doctis inter se.

Erga and contra, have almost lost their native signification of place, and have taken vnto them the signification of good will or duty, and hatred. 1. *Epist.* Ego omni officio ac potius pietate erga te, cæteris satisfacio omnibus. *Pro R. Com.* Repugnare et resistere contra

veritatem. 2. *Phil.* Homo disertus non intelligit eum quem contradicit, laudari à se, eos apud quos dicit, vituperari. *Cæs.* 7. Contra omnium expectationem. So contra opinionem, spem, legem, naturam, officium.

Ad, usque. *De Sen.* ad focum sedere. So ad judices, patres. Quirites, populum. 1. *Cat. ad M.* Leccam te habitare velle dixisti. *Terent.* Ad dexteram, ad sinistram. 4. *Attic.* Ad quid laboramus res Romanas? *Pro Pomp.* Locus ad agendum amplissimus. 2. *Orat.* Licinium servum sibi Gracchus habuit ad manum. Also, Ad arbitrum scribere, ad normam & similitudinem dirigere, ad speciem adumbrare, ad aspectum præclarus. 1. *de Div.* Mirari licet quæ sunt animadversa a medicis herbarum genera, quæ radicum, ad morsus bestiarum, ad oculorum morbos. 1. *de Div.* ad lucem dormire. *in Somn.* ad multam noctem vigilare. 2. *Phil.* Ad vesperum perpotare. 12. *Attic.* Ad decem annos, usque adolescentiã meam processit ætate. Hîc, à Brundusio usque Romam perpetuum agmen viderem. But often tymes it is compounded with ad, *Teren. And.* Verberibus cæsum usque ad necem.

Versus is alwayes put after the word he governeth in composition: and *adversus*, beyng compounded thereof, is put before: *Plautus.* Ego portum versus pergam, Adversus & adver-

verſum. *Cicero.* 1. *Off.* ſunt autem quædam officia etiam adverſus eos ſervanda, à quibus injuriam acceperis. Pietas eſt juſtitia adverſus deos. But *Sal.* Animadvertit ad ſe fugam verſus fieri. Here the partes of the compounde are ſeparated.

Ob, *pro Poſth.* Ob oculos verſari. *Pro Marc.* Ob delictum pœnas dij expetunt. Sometime it is concealed. *Terent. in Eun.* Nunc id prodeo, ut conveniam Parmenonem.

Per, propter. *Per* totam caveam ire. 5. *Verr.* Per beneficium & gratiam aliquid concedere. *Pro Dom.* In bona fortunaſque locupletum, per cauſam inopum atque imperitorum, repentinos impetus comparare, id eſt, per ſpeciem. From hence alſo is that, Aliquot jam per annos. So per eos dies. 2. De *Inv.* Propter Lacedæmonem fluit. 4. *Verr.* Propter ædem Vulcani. 1. *Epiſt.* Propter tuum in me amorem.

Infra, ſupra. 2. *de Nat.* Infra Saturnum jovis ſtella. *Poſt Red.* Infra omnes mortuos amandari. *In Somn.* Supra Lunam ſunt omnia æterna. *Ad Octav.* ſupra ætatem, conſuetudinem, ſupra etiam mortalitatem.

Circa, circum, circiter. 2. *Agr.* circa Capuam. Circa curam valetudinis tuæ, circa eum menſem.

Circum. 2. *Verr.* Curſare circum tribus, verſari circum axim cœli.

Circiter. *Plaut. Cist.* Loca hæc circiter excidit mihi. Hereof commeth Circiter meridiem.

CAP. 15.

Of the rection of prepositions governing an ablative case.

There are. 14. prepositions which governe an ablative case.

Præ. *Liv. Lib.* 1. Præ se armentum agens, From hence commeth this construction, præ nobis beatus. *In Brut.* Illos Atticos præ se penè agrestes putat. *pro. Rab.* præ me fero. 9. *Attic.* præ lacrymis.

Pro. 2. *Phil.* pro æde jovis Statoris. 3. *de Orat.* pro omnibus. *pro Arch.* Se gerere pro cive. Pro dignitate, pro consuetudine.

Cum. Cic. Cum potestate esse.

Sine: Sine auro ornata. *Terent.* Imperium sine fine.

Coram, palam. *In. Pis.* coram genere meo. *Liv. lib. 6.* Palam Populo.

Tenus is alwayes put after the worde which it governeth. *Pro. Deit.* Tauro tenus. *Liv.* 26. umbilico tenus. 1. *Leg.* verbo tenus. And it doth governe a genitive case plurall signifiing double thynges, or wantyng the singular number: as *Quintil.* 12. Aurium tenus. *Virg.* Crurum tenus. *In Epist.* Cumarum tenus. Onely this preposition governeth

neth a genitive case.

De,ex,e,abs, absque, and a, are also Prepositions signifiyng place. But they doe rather shew a cause, and they doe runne thyough the greatest part of *Syntax*, or construction of Adiectives and Uerbes expounded before, & they doe very much helpe and adorne it. De,ex,and ab,are put before all other letters: e and a:are onely put before consonants. De,ex,and e,doe shew the matter. Ciceronis liber de Officijs, De Oratore,and such like titles of books. *Att.* De lingua latina securi res animi. Also it is used in some, in which it was not or hath not beene before. *Pro Lig.* De quibusdam reminiscentem recordari. Deferre de repetundis,de ambitu damnari, Accusare de negligentia, de veneficijs, are *Ciceroes* phrases against the *analogy* of iudicials, De repetundis pecunijs,de majestate.

Ex statua ex æra facta,Simulacrum ex ære, poculum ex auro,are *Ciceroes* phrases. 9. *Epist.* Ex pedibus laborare. Sometimes it is all one in sence with the preposition secundùm: as in *Adelph.* Ex æquo & bono. *Pro Amerino.* Ex sua natura cæteros fugere. It serueth for comparison and partition 4. *Fin.* Primi ex omnibus Philosophis. 3. *Att.* unus ex omnibus amicis. *Pro Cluent.* Paucos ex multis ad ignominiam sortiri. *Cæs.* 1. unos ex omnibus Sequanos nihil earum rerum facere. *Pro Arch.* ut primùm

ex

ex pueris excesit,9. *Att*,Ex ea die venti septentriones fuere.

E:4. *Acad*. E saxo sculptus,aut ebore dolatus.2. *Tusc*.Laborare è renibus , 1. *Phil*. Languere è via,*De Fin*. Hūc statū corporis expetit qui est è natura maximè.So è republica.

Ab. *Terent*.*And*. Otiosus ab animo,1. *Att*. Inops ab amicis.

Abs,is onelye put before *s* and *q*: *Terent*.*in Phormi*,Abij abs te,*Idem Adelph*.Abs quivis homine.

Absque:*Plaut*.Absque te si fuissem hodie.

A.*in Epist*. Aliud à libertate communi, *In Luc*.à te totus diversus, Vacuus à suspicione, *Post Red*.Nudus a propinquis9.*Epist*. Alienus à dignitate. Qui erant à Platone,that is,Platonici vel Platonis discipuli. These prepositions beeing ioyned unto verbes passiues, and to those verbes which be of that kind,do expresse an agent cause.*Quint*.*li*.12,*Ca*,1.Fabricius respondit à cive se spoliari malle,quàm ab hoste vænire.*Idem lib*,9,*cap*.2. An ab eo fustibus vapulasset.10. *Epist*. Cùm ei magnum convicium fieret cuncto à Senatu. *Pro Milon*. Beatos esse quibus ea res honori fuerit à suis civibus.

Uerbes of desiring, of receaving , and of remooving,doe imitate the same construction,6. *Att*.Binas à te accepi literas. 4.*Acad*.Cùm à veris falsa non distent.peto à te.

Also

Also the Gerund in *do*, and the supine in *um*, is comprehended in this kind of speech. 2, *De Orat.* A dicendo refugisti. 1, *Epist.* Ab omnibus reclamatum est. Also in these two phrases following, it is spoken by the supine. Obsonatu redeo, cubitu resurgo. But this Oration is made much more elegant beeing spoken by the noune. *Cæs.* A decimæ legionis cohortatione, à pabulationibus. Even as before it was more elegantly spoken, inter cœnam, and inter scyphos, then inter cœnandum, and inter potandum.

Cap. 16.

Of the rection of prepositions serving to both cases.

These prepositions following, do governe both an accusative and an Ablative case: but they doe governe an accusative case beeing ioyned with a verbe of motion, and an ablative case beeing ioyned with a Verbe of quietnesse or rest.

In, with an accusative case. *In Brut.* In vitam paulò seriùs, tanquam in viam ingressus. 7. *Verr.* In carcerem includere. But this use is variable. 2. *Att.* Includere in carcere. 2. *Phil.* Incidere in æs. And 6. *Verr.* In ære. *Pro Planc.* Ponere in oppido. 3. *Phil.* ponere in possessionem. 7. *Att.* proponere in publico.

2. Agra.

2, *Agra*. In publicum. In reos referre, as before, Inter reos deferre. In annos singulos, 2 *De Orat*. In diem videre.

In, with an ablative case. 6. *Verr*. Non modò in ære alieno nullo, sed in suis nummis multis esse. With a Gerund in *do*. *Terent*. *And*. In denegando modò quis pudor est paululum? Notwithstanding some examples do admit an accusative case. *Terent*. *Adelph*. Vereor te in eos laudare. 1. *Ver*. hostilem in modum. 7. *Ver* Præclara navis in speciem.

Sub, with an accusative case. 2. *Phil*. Sub scalas se conijcere. 3. *Fin*. Sub delectum cadere.

Sub, with an ablative case. *De Nat*. Homines sub terra habitantes. 10. *Epist*. Sub manu tabellarios habere.

Sometime also this prepositiõ hath an accusative case with a verbe of quietnes, and an ablatiue with a verbe of motion. 3. *Ad Fratrem*. Est sub tectum. *De div*. Nullo posito simulacro sub oculis. This prepositiõ sub, when it is ioyned to time, hath most commonly an accusative case. 2. *Fra*. Sub dies festos. 2. *Cæs*. 1 Sub vesperum.

Super and subter. 2. *Leg*. Super terræ tumulum. 1. *Tusc*. Plato cupiditatem subter præcordia locavit. 16. *Att*. Hac super re scribam ad te. 6. *Æneid*.

--- *subter densa testudine*. ---

Procul, *Liv*. 13, *Lib*. Locus procul muros. 7. *Epist*.

Epist. Patria procul. *Colum.* Procul vero.

Clam. *Plau. in Ner.* Clam patrem, clam iis. From whence commeth clanculum.

Uerbes beeing compounded with Prepositions, doe often keepe the case of the preposition, wherewith they be compounded. *Liv.* Te adeunt. *Cicero* doth most often repeat the preposition: as ingredi in vrbem. So *Terent.* Accedere ad ignem.

Cap. 17.

Of the defect of prepositions.

The defect of *Syntax* or construction, is vnderstood before in divers partes. But the defect of prepositions is almost usuall, in the nounes of cause, and of measure, and in the proper names of Cities. Defect is more seldome in the material cause. *Liv.* 6. Capitolium quoque saxo quadrato substructum est. But defect is made frequent in the efficient cause. 2. *De Orat.* Gloria clarus, authoritate gravis, humanitate politus. 15. *Epist.* Suspensus expectatione. 11. *Epist.* Captus dulcedine. 3. *Leg* Pendere spe cæca. (But also 8. *Att.* Pendere animi) 9. *Att.* Angi expectatione. 12. *Phil.* Discrutior amore. *Terent.* *Adelph.* Discrutior animi.

The ablative case of an instrument and of a meane

meane is of this *ſintax*, ſeeing that is a certaine efficient. *Pro Mil.* Vulnus in latere quod acu punctum videretur. *Pro Dom.* Lapidibus appetere. 1. *Leg.* Cato ortu Tuſculanus, civitate Romanus. Wherunto doth pertaine ỳ gerund in *do. Ter. Adel.* Deteſſus ſum ambulando.

A ſpeciall noune of meaſure is verye often put in the accuſative caſe, and ſometime alſo in the ablative *Caſ.* 7. Foſſas quinoſdenos pedes latas. *Plin.* Longum ſeſquipede, latum pede. *Idem.* Muris ducentos pedes altis, quinquagenos latis. *Caſ.* 7. Turres quæ pedes octoginta inter ſe diſtarent. *Idem* 1. Millia paſſuum tria ab eorum caſtris caſtra ponit. *Ibidem.* hoſtes ſub monte conſediſſe millia paſſuum ab ipſius caſtris octo. In the which kind of ſpeech there is a defect of the Prepoſition per, ſecundùm, or in.

Notwithſtanding a noune of exceſſe is onely put in the ablative caſe. *Plaut. Trin.* Seſquipede eſt quàm tu longior.

The ſpace of time, which is underſtood by quamdiu, is put in the accuſative caſe, as it were a ſpecial noune of meſure. 2. *Phil.* Ab hinc annos prope viginti. *Terent.* Ab hinc annos quindecim: here ante doth ſeeme to be underſtood. And ſo in that ſpeech, pridie compitalia, poſtridie ludos. Grammarians do thinke that ante and poſt is to be underſtood. And in theſe the prepoſition is ſometime expreſſed. *Plin. lib.*

15.

15. speaking of the apple which was brought from *Carthage* to *Rome*; Atqui tertium (sayth he) ante diem scitote decerptum Carthagine that is, ab hinc tertium diem. So these phrases of *Cicero*, aliquot jam per annos, per eos dies, per decem annos. *Liv.* Obsidio vix in paucos dies tollerabilis.

Sometime the ablative case is answered, but more seldome with *Cicero*. *Pro Com.* Roscium cum Fannio decidisse. Quo tempore? Ab hinc annis quindecim.

Notwithstanding a terme of time, which is understood by quando, is put onely in the ablative case. 2. *Verr.* Hora nona convenire cœpistis. *Pro Mil.* Clodius respondit triduo illum, ad summum quatriduo, periturum. *Tusc.* Regnante Tarquinio superbo Pythagoras in Italiam venit. *Sal in* 5. Audito Marcium Regem proconsulem per Lycaoniam, cum tribus legionibus in Ciliciam tendere. *Virg.* 7. *Æneid.*

--- Non vobis reges Latino
Divitis uber agri Trojæque opulentia decrit. For all these thinges are expressed by quando: quando regnabat Tarquinius, quando auditum est, dum rex erit Latinus. *Mart.*

--- Et Bruto consule vina bibes.

That is, vina nata dum Consul erat Brutus. And here also sometime the Prepositiõ is added. *Terent. And.* Ferè in diebus paucis, quibus

bus hæc acta sunt. *Idem.* Postremò & qua in die parva perijsset soror. 4. *Verr.* Non opinor, id ages, vt ista pecunia in quinquennio consumatur in statuis. 2. *Frat.* Naviges de mense Decembri. *Pro Mur.* De nocte vigilare. Wherunto these Phrases following seeme to pertaine. *Terent. And.* In denegando modo quis pudor est paululum? *Ibidem.* In cognoscendo tute ipse aderis.

And this is the absolute rection of prepositions of cause and measure: there remayneth the like rection in proper names of Townes, which, for the variable differences of motion and quietnes, are governed in a divers case.

The proper name of a Towne, is put in the accusative case, if it do signifie moving or motion to a place: or in the ablative case, if ỹ motion be by a place or from a place. 8. *Att.* Theanum, Sidicinum venissem. 3. *Tusc.* Cumas se contulisse dicitur. *Liv.* Carthaginem novam in hyberna est deductus. Here the noune is compounded. *Idem lib.* 23. Capuam flectit iter, luxuriantem longa felicitate ac indulgentia fortunæ. *Ad Att.* Iter Laodicia faciebam. 3. *Epist.* Epistolas ad me Servilius Tarso miserat Sometime the Prepositiõ is added, that therby the defect may be better knowne. *Cæs.* 1. Ad Genevam pervenit. 6. *Verr.* Ad Messanam transire. 2. *Acad.* Venisse à Roma. 4. *Ep.* Ab Epidauro navi advectus, A Brunduſio usque

que Romam.

If rest or quietnesse be signified, the proper name of a Towne, beeing either of the first or second parisillable, declination and singular number, is put in the genitive case: but if it be either of the imparisyllable declinations, it shall be put in the dative or ablative case. Every plurall shal be put in the ablative case. 3. *Epist.* Cúm enim Laodiciæ, cúm Apameæ, cúm Synadis, cum philomeli, cúm Iconij essem. 17 *Att.* fuisse Carthagini. *de So.* Lacedæmone honestissimũ esse præsidiũ senectutis. 1. *Off.* Audientem Cratippum, idq; Athenis. Moreover to put it in the genitive or dative case, is according to use, but not according to art. Notwithstanding in the ablative cases, a preposition may be understood: as in vulgar tongues, yea and in the Greek tongue also where the name of a towne is perpetually governed of a preposition. But a preposition is added in the names of streetes. *Cic.* In Cumano cum essem.

Fewe nounes, not beeing proper names of Townes, doe follow the same syntax: as these accusative cases, domum, rus: ablative cases, domo, rure: genitive cases, domi, belli, militiæ, humi, and both the datives and ablative case, ruri and rure.

With the genitive case domi, and the accusative domum are joyned, mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, aliena, 2. *Phil.* Pompejum domum

ſuam compuliſtis. 2. *De Orat.* Rus ex urbe evolare, *Teren. Eun.* Domo exulo. *In Piſo.* Me domo mea expuliſtis. *Att.* Rure jam redieram 4. *Epiſt.* Nonne mavis ſine periculo domi tuæ eſſe, quam cum periculo alienæ. 5. *Tuſc.* Diodorus multos annos noſtræ domi vixit 3. *Verr.* Iactatur domi ſuæ vir optimus. 7. *Att.* Domi Cæſaris: and with ſuch like ſubſtantives.

Adiectives are ſeldome conſtrued with thoſe abſolute caſes. 16. *Att.* Malo cum timore domi eſſe, quàm ſine timore Athenis tuis. 2. *Off* Quibuſcunque rebus vel domi vel belli poterunt, remp. augeant. 5. *Tuſc.* Quorum virtus fuerat domi militiæq; cognita. 2. *Cat.* jacere humi. 2. *Tuſc.* Nil mea intereſt, humi-ne an ſublimé putreſcam. 3. *Off.* Ruri habitare. 13. Quam equidem rure eſſe arbitror. You may find other nounes alſo in the ſame ſyntax. *Terent.* Quæ quærere inſiſtam via? *Pro Pom.* Quantas ille res terra marique geſſerit.

CAP. 18.

Of proſodie and the true writing of ſentences.

THe kindes of Syntax have beene hitherto ſpoken of: there remayneth one difference and diſtinction of true pronuntiation and writing in a ſentence or oration, by clauſes and enterla-

terlasing of pointes, which the shutting in of the breath, and the straightnes of the spirite, have causled. This inuention (saith *Tullie*) doth fall out so sweet, that although some man have an infinite spirite or breath, notwithstanding we will not have him continue in speaking, without drawing of the breath.

A distinction is of an imperfect or of a perfect sentence. The distinction of an imperfect sentence, doth suspend or stay the breath without breathing: and that is a subdistinction, or a *Comma*. A subdistinction is that, wherewith is distinguished by a litle or smal staye or pause of the breath, between the middle word, which maye bee attributed doubtfullye to the part going before and comming after: and it is noted with this little rodde or marke ` as Summa quidem authoritate Philosophi, severè sanè atque honestè, hæc tria genera confusa cogitatione distingunt. A *Comma* or short member of a sentence is that, whereby anye sentence going before, is cut or severed from the perfection of the sentence following, with a little longer pause, and is noted with this halfe circle, as, Quicquid enim justum sit, id etiam utile esse censent: itemque quod honestum, idem justum. The *Comma* is often expressed by a coniunction, and therefore is not noted anye other wayes: as,

unà Eurúſq, Notóſq, ruunt creberq, procellis
Africus, & vaſtos tollunt ad littora fluctus.

A *Parentheſis*, that is an interpoſition or ſhutting in, is alſo a ſhort member. *Pro Mil.* Vide enim (nam tu aberas) noſtros cupere bellum But it is noted on both ſides with halfe circles. The diſtinction of a perfect ſentence hath a longer ſtaye of breathing, and ſurceaſeth the breath: And it is a *colon* or a *period*. A *colon* or member is that, whereby a perfect ſentence is diſtinguiſhed, but being ioyned with an other, with a leſſe time of the breath beeing ſtayed, and it is to be noted with a point ſet at the top of the letter, or els with two points. A *period*, *circle*, *circumſcription*, or *comprehenſion* is, when as the breath beeing wholly or altogeather ſtayed and ended, the perfect ſentence is concluded: and the beginning thereof is noted with a great letter, and the ende with a point at the laſt letter thus put. As, Ammonius regis legatus apertè pecunia nos oppugnat. A *period* maye conſiſt of manye ſentences and members, but that is longeſt, which can bee pronounced with one breath. But there is one way of nature, an other of art: as it were a ful comprehenſion of 4. cramiters: for ſo it is deſined of *Tullie*. But let vs ioyne examples of all diſtinctions, as

Summa quidem authoritate philoſophi ſeveré ſané atq; honeſté, hæc tria genera cõfuſa cogi-

cogitatione distinguunt: quicquid enim iustum sit, id etiam utile esse censent: itemque quod honestum, idem justum: ex quo efficitur, ut quicquid honestum sit, idem utile. And also let this be an example of all interlaced pointes.

Arma virumq; cano, Trojæ qui primus ab oris
Italiam fato profugus Laviniq; venit
Litora multum ille & terris jactatus & alto,
Vi superûm, sævæ memorem Iunonis ob iram,
Multa quoq; & bello passus, dum cõderent urbẽ,
Inferretq; deos Latio, genus unde Latinum,
Albanique patres atq; altæ mœnia Romæ.

This periode is somewhat long: yet so, that it may be pronounced with one breath continued. Therefore the voyce is diligently to be exercised from young yeares or childhode, that it may suffice for any great periodes. And the example of *Demosthenes* is especially to be looked vpon and to be imitated: in whom, as it is sayd in *Oratorio secundo*, there was so great studie and so great labour, that he could ouercome the wantes or impedimentes of nature by industrie and diligence: and when as he was such a stutterer, that he could not speake the first letter of the Art which he studied, he brought to passe by meditating, that no man was thought to speake more playnely then he.

Afterward when his breath was straighter, he obteined so much in conteinyng his breath, that in one continuaunce of wordes (as his writynges declare) he conteineth two contentions and remissions of his voyce. Moreover (as it is left in writyng) litle stones beyng cast into his mouth, he was wont to pronounce with a great voyce many verses, with one breath: neither staying in a place, but walkyng up and downe, yea and that goyng by a steepe ascent or very hygh.

The end of P. Ramus
Grammar.

THE RVDIMENTES

OF P. RAMVS

his Latine GRAMMAR.

ENGLISHED AND
newly corrected,

Seene and alowed,

GODISMY

DEFENDER.

AT LONDON.
Printed by Robert Walde-graue.
1585.

¶ RVDIMENTES OF THE LATINE Grammar, written by P. RAMVS.

Diſcipulus.

I Pray you Maiſter (if it be not troublesome to you) teache me thoſe things ſhortly, which others ſet down more at large, cõcerning Grammar?

Magiſter.

Nothing truely, can be more pleaſaunt to me, than to fulfill this thy ſo liberall and honeſt requeſt.

D Shal I then aſke you of everye thing ſimplye?

M This pleaſeth me very well: For ſo I ſhal both know thy wit, and thou ſhalt perceive my ſtudie.

D What is Grammar?

M It is an art to ſpeake well.

D Howe manye partes are there of Grammar?

M Two, *Etymology* and *Sintax*.

D What is *Etymology*?

M It is the firſt parte of Grammar, which doeth interpreat the properties of wordes ſet alone one by one, without anye other ioyned thereto.

D what is a worde?

M It is a note by which everye thing is called.

D whereof is a worde made?

M Of a ſillable.

D what is a ſyllable?

M It is a full or perfecte ſound in a word, as for example, Dos, flos: ſo likewiſe, in Dominus there are three ſyllables, do—mi—nus

D whereof is a ſyllable made?

M Of a letter.

D what is a letter?

M It is a ſounde which in a ſyllable cannot be devided.

D Howe manye kindes of letters are there?

M Two: vowels and conſonants,

D what is a vowel?

M It is a letter which may make a ſyllable by himſelfe, as *a. e. i.* pronounced with open mouth, and alſo *o. v. y.* pronounced with the mouth drawen together.

D What is a Conſonant?

M It is a letter which can make a ſyllable, onely when it hath a vowell ioyned with him,

as

as *b. c. d.*

D How many kinds of Consonants are there?

M Two: Semi-vowels and Mutes.

D What is a Semi-vowell?

M It is a Consonant which maketh a sound, halfe like the sound of a vowell.

D How manye kindes of semi-vowelles are there?

M Two: liquides, and firme semi-vowels.

D What is a *Liquid*?

M It is a semi-vowell, which is pronounced with the lips opened, somewhat like the first sort of vowels, and his sound sometime is more flat, and as it were melteth, whereupon it is called liquide, as *l. m. n. r. s.*

D Howe manye kindes of liquides are there?

M Two: some are sharpe liquides as *r. s, l*, this hissing in certaine Greek words is writte double by this Greeke character, z. as in zopirus and zephirus, some are more flatt liquides as *m* and *n*.

D What is a firme semi-vowell?

M It is a semi-vowell which is pronounced with the lippes drawne together somewhat like the second sort of vowelles, and it hath an unchaungeable sound for which cause it is called firme as *ef* and *jod, nav*.

D What is a *mute*?

M It is a consonant which onely mutteretb a certaine indevour to speake.

D How many kinds of *mutes* are there?

M Two: opened *mutes*, and shut *mutes*.

D What is an open *mute*?

M It is a *mute* which muttereth more softly, the lippes beeing opened, partly in the teeth, as *t*, and *d*, partlye in the roofe of the mouth, as *c*, *q*, *g*: *k*, which is not used in Latine wordes, and *q*, in sound are altogether the same with *c*: here in like maner there is one figure in writing called *x*, put for the two consonauntes *cs*, or *gs*, as in crux and frux which is knowne by their cases crucis and frugis.

D What is a shut *mute*?

M It is a *mute* which muttereth within the cheeke, the lippes beeing close shut togeather, as *b*, and *p*: *h*, is a marke of breathing. And thus the letters are devided, which are thus numbred, *a*, *b*, *c*. *d*. *e*. *f*, *g*, *h*. *i*, *k*. *l*. *m*, *n*, *o*, *p*. *q*. *r*, *s*. *t*, *u*. *x*, *y*. *z*, unto which adde *jod* and *uav*, beeing consonantes and they are in number twentye and fiue.

CAP. 2.

Of the making and quantity of syllables.

D BEcause you haue declared the Letters teach me now how many kinds of *syllables* there are?

M Three: of one vowel only, as, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*. *u*, *y*. or of two,

two, and therefore it is called a *Dipthong* as *æ. œ. au. eu.* in ætas, æstrum, audio, euge, or compounded of a vowell, and a Consonant, sometime of two, as As, sometimes of three, as Ars, sometimes of foure, as mars, sometimes of fiue, as stans, sometimes of sixe, as Stirps.

D Now I knowe the making of a *sillable*, teach me the quantitie?

M Every *sillable* is either shorte or long: a shorte *sillable* is that which consisteth of one time, as the first *sillable* in this noune Deus, and it hath this marke ouer the vowell if neede require, ŭ

D What is a long *sillable*?

M It is a sillable which standeth of two times, as the first *sillable* in audi, and in veruex: and if neede require, hath this marke ouer it -

Cap. 3.

Of Accent and Notation.

D I Understande the partes of a worde, which are the common affections of a worde?

M *Accent* and *Notation*.

D What is *Accent*?

M It is a common affection of a word, wherby the word is as it were tuned, and there is but one *Accent* in one sillable of euerye worde, although the worde be made of diuers sillables.

D Howe manye kindes of *Accents* are there?

M Three: one sharpe, by which a syllable is lift up, another heavie, by which a syllable is depressed, the third a circumflect, by which a syllable is both lift vp and also depressed, and if need require, every one of them is thus marked, a sharpe *Accent* thus ´ a heavie *Accent* thus ` a *Circumflect* thus ^

D What is *Notation*?

M It is a common affection of a worde, by which the kinde or figure of a worde is sought out.

D What is the kinde?

M It is that, by which wee seeke out whether a worde be a *Primitive*, as Amo, or a *Derivative*, derived of some *Primitive*, as Amabilis.

D What is the figure?

M It is that by which it is sought, whether the word be a simple or a compounde worde, a simple, as Amo, doctus, a compound, as Redamo, perdoctus.

CAP. 4.

Of a Novne and his Genders.

D I Haue heard what a word is, which bee the partes of a word in syllables: which bee the lesse partes in Letters: which be the proper accidentes in notation: Nowe shewe me the kindes of wordes.

M Euery

M Every word is eyther a word hauing number or without number.

D What is a worde having number?

M It is a word which ouer and besides his proper English, signifieth a number eyther singular or plurall, whereupon it is called a worde of the singular or plural number.

D What is the singuler number.

M It is a number by which one thing alone, may be expressed: as Doctus, Legit.

D what is the plurall number?

M It is the number by which many thinges may be expressed: as docti, legunt.

D How manye kindes of wordes are there which haue number.

M Two, a Nowne and a verbe.

D What is a nowne?

M It is a word of number which hath gender and case.

D what is a Gender?

M It is the difference of a Nowne according to the sex, and it is simple or manifolde: that which is simple, is naturall or feyned: a naturall Gender is eyther masculine or feminine.

D what is a nowne of the masculine gender.

M It is a Nowne before which hic may bee set, as hic magister.

D what is a Nowne of the feminine Gender?

M Before which hæc may be set, as hæc mu-

ſa:but ſom-times the maſculine, ſom-times the feminine Gender are doubtfully uſed, and the ſame gender agreeth to either kinde, as aquila ſignifiyng the hee Eagle, or the ſhee eagle is the feminine gender: paſſer a Cocke Sparrow, or a henne Sparrow is the maſculine. For diſcerning of which kindes we adde the wordes mas or femina.

D What is a noune of the feigned or neuter gender?

M It is a Noune before which hoc maye be ſet, as hoc templum.

D How is the manifolde gender devided?

M Into the common of the two firſt genders, and the common of all three.

D What is a noune of the common of two genders?

M It is a Noune, before which, hic & hæc may be ſet, as hic & hæc ciuis.

D What is a Noune of the Common of three Genders?

M It is a Noune before which hic hæc & hoc may be ſet, as hic hæc & hoc fœlix.

D How is a Noune devided by the difference of the Gender?

M Into a *Subſtantive* or an *Adjective*.

D What is a Noune *Subſtantive*?

M It is a Noune of one Gender or of two at the moſt, as hic pater: hic & hæc civis.

D What is an *Adjective*?

M It

M It is a Noune declined with three Genders, either in one ending: as hic hæc & hoc Fœlix, or in two endinges, as hic & hæc foris, & hoc forte, or in three endings, as bonus bona, bonum.

Cap. 5.

Of the Compariſon of Adject.

D What belongeth to manye of the *Adjectives*?

M *Compariſone*.

D How manye degrees of *compariſone* are there?

M After the abſolute, there are two degrees named, the *comparative*, and the *ſuperlative*.

D What is the *comparative* degree?

M It is a degree of *compariſon* which is declared by the abſolute degree, having magis joyned therwith, as doctior, magis doctus.

D What is the *ſuperlative* degree?

M It is a degree which is declared by the abſolute degree having maxime joyned therewith, as doctiſsimus, maxime doctus, either degree is formed of the end of the abſolute in the comparative by putting to *or*, for the common gender, and *us*, for the neuter, as of docti, doctior, doctius. The ſuperlative is formed by putting to *ſſimus* for the maſculine, *ſſima*, for the feminine, *ſſimum* for the neuter, as doctiſsimus, doctiſ-

doctiſsima, doctiſsimum, fortiſsimus, fortiſsima, fortiſsimum: but if the abſolute end in *er*, the ſuperlatiue maſculine is made by putting to *rimus*, the feminine *rima*, the neuter *rimum*, as niger, nigerrimus, nigerrima, nigerrimum.

If a vowell come before *us*, it is compared onely by magis and maxime, as pius, magis pius, maxime pius.

CAP. 6.

Of Diminution.

D What belongeth to certaine ſubſtantiues?
M Diminution.

D What is a noune diminutiue.

M It is a noune which without compariſon ſignifieth in the ſame kind a diminiſhing of his primitiue, and it endeth either in *io*, as of homo homuncio, or in *us*, as of filio, filiolus, beeing maſculines, or in *a*, as anima, animula, beeing feminines, or in *um* as caput capitulum, beeing neuters, or in *ter*, as ſurdaſter, Antoniaſter, paraſitaſter, which are more ſeldome in vſe.

CAP. 7.

Of Caſe and the firſt Declenſion beeing of euen ſillables.

D I haue heard the Genders, and of compariſons, and Diminution by the Genders

vers: what is a case?

M It is a speciall ending of a Nowne.

D How many cases are there?

M Sixe in both numbers the Nominatiue, the Genitiue, the Datiue, the Accusatiue, the Uocatiue & the Ablatiue: the Nominatiue and the Uocatiue are much like in both numbers, the Datiue and the Ablatiue are like in the plurall number, as magister magister, magistri magistri, magistris, magistris. In Nownes of the neuter gender these three, the Nominatiue, the Accusatiue, and the Uocatiue, are like in both numbers, and in the plurall number they ende all in *a*, as templum templa, tempus tempora.

D The declining of a Nowne by the cases how is it called?

M A Declension.

D How many kinds of Declensions are there?

M Two: one hauing euen sillables, an other hauing vn-euen sillables.

D What is a Declension hauing euen sillables?

M It is a declension whose Datiue case plurall ending in *is*, hath euen sillables with the Nominatiue singular, as musa musis, dominus dominis.

D How many kindes of declensions are there which haue euen sillables?

M Two: the first which hath the nominatiue singular

singular ending in *a*, of the feminine gender for the most part, the genitive in *æ*, the dative in *æ*, the accusative in *am*, the ablative in *a*, the nominative plurall in *æ*, the genitive in *arum*, the Accusative in *as*, as musa, musæ, musæ, musam, musa, musa. Musæ, musarum, musis, musas, musæ musis.

Cap. 8.

Of the second Declension of even sillables.

D What is the second Declension of even sillables?

M It is a Declension which in the nominative case singular endeth in *s*. or *r*, of the masculine gender for the most part, or *m*, of the neuter, ỹ genitive in *i*. the Dative in *o*, the Accusative in *um*, the Nominative plural in *i*, the genitive in *orum*, the accusative in *os*.

D Give me an exãple of the Nominative case ending in *s*?

M Dominus, domini, domino, dominũ, domine, domino: Domini, dominorum, dominis, dominos, domini, dominis, *us* in the Vocatiue case is chaunged into *e*, these three ende in *i*, filius, fili, genius, geni, meus, mi, deus is not chaunged in the Vocative. *us* is taken away from proper nounes in *s*, as Antonius, Antoni.

D Give me an exãple of the Nominative case ending

ending in *r*?

M Nounes end in *r*, three maner of waies, in *er ir*, *ur*: in *er*, as magiſter, magiſtri, magiſtro, magiſtrū, magiſter, magiſtro: Magiſtri, magiſtrorum, magiſtris, magiſtros, magiſtri, magiſtris. In *ir* there is one onely ending as, vir, viri, viro virum, vir, viro: Viri, virorum, viris, viros, viri, viris. In like maner in *ur*, there is one onely ending, as ſatur, ſaturi, ſaturo, ſaturum, ſatur, ſaturo: Saturi, ſaturorum, ſaturis, ſaturos, ſaturi, ſaturis.

D Give me an example of the Nominative caſe ending in *m*?

M Scamnum, ſcamni, ſcamno, ſcamnum, ſcamnum, ſcamno: ſcamna, ſcamnorum, ſcamnis, ſcamna, ſcamnis.

Cap. 9.

Of Adjectives of even ſillables which follow not the right rule.

D I Have plainely vnderſtood thoſe thinges which you have ſpoken of the firſt Declenſion having even *ſillables*, of what Declenſion are *Adjectiues* of even *ſillables*?

M Of both the Declenſions which have even *ſillables*, but of divers Genders, as bonus, bona, bonum, and of them twentye and one commonlye called Pronounes follow not the right rule, but eſpecially theſe three, ego, tu ſui.

Ego,

Ego,mei or mis, mihi or mi,me,me,
Nos,noſtrum or noſtri,nobis, nos nobis.
Tu,tui or tis,tibi,te,tu,te
Vos,veſtrum or veſtri,vobis,vos,vobis.
Sui,ſibi,ſe,ſe
Sui,ſibi,ſe, ſe.

This third worde wanteth the Nominatiue and vocatiue caſe of both numbers: of theſe three do ariſe fiue, which follow the right rule, meus, mea,meum,noſter,noſtra,noſtrum, tuus,tua, tuum,veſter, veſtra, veſtrum, ſuus, ſua, ſuum. Theſe folowing haue ther genitiues in *ius*, their Datiues in *i*, the three firſt haue their genitiues in *ius*.

Hic,hæc,hoc,	Hi,hæ,hæc,
Huius,	Horum,harũ,horum,
Huic,	His,
Hunc,hanc,hoc,	Hos,has,hæc,
Hoc,hac,hoc,	His.
Is,ea,id,	Ei, or ij, ſomtimes i,eæ,ea
Eius,	Eorum,earum, eorum,
Ei,	Eis, or ijs, ſometimes is,
Eum,eam,id,	Eos,eas,ea,
Eo,ea,eo,	Eis or ijs, ſometimes is.

In like maner idem, eadem, idem, a compound hereof is declined.

Quis or qui,quæ or qua,quod or quid	Quem,quam,quod or quid,
Cuius,	Quo, qua, quo, ſometimes alſo qui in every Gender.
Cui,	

Qui

Qui, quæ, quæ or qua,	Quos, quas, quæ
Quorum, quarum,	or qua,
quorum,	Quibus or quæis.
Quibus or queis,	

The Adiectives following ende in *ius* in the genitive case, Iste, ista, istud: istius: isti. Ille, illa, illud: illius: illi: Ipse, ipsa, ipsum: ipsius: ipsi, Alius, alia, aliud: alius: alij, alter, altera, alterum: alterius: alteri. unus, una, unum: unius: uni: and ỳ Derivatives hereof ullus ulla, ullum: nullus, nulla, nullum, uter, utra, utrum, & the cõpounds hereof, uterque, utraq;, utrunque: neuter, neutra, neutrum: solus, sola, solum: totus, tota, totum. Eight of these, Alius, alter, hic, is, iste, ille, ipse, qui, are Relatives of some thinges going before: also three are Demonstratives Hic, ille, ipse: but sui and suus haue respect backe to the thing going before, as Omnis natura est conservatrix sui.

Ambo and Duo are thus declined.

Ambo, ambæ, ambo,	
Amborum, ambarum, amborum,	
Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus,	
Ambos, ambas, ambo,	
Ambo, ambæ, ambo,	
Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.	
Duo, duæ, duo,	
Duorum, duarum, duorum,	
Duobus, duabus, duobus,	

Duos, duas, duo,
Duo, duæ, duo,
Duobus, duabus, duobus.

CAP. 10.

Of the Declensions having un-even syllables.

D I perceive your teaching concerning the Declensions of even syllables: now shew me the Declensions of un-even syllables?

M The Declensions of un-even syllables are those whose Dative cases plurall have un-even syllables, with the Nominative case singular, & the Genitive case singular endeth in *is*, the Dative in *i*, the Accusative in *em*, the Ablative in *e*, or *i*, the Nominative and the Accusative plurall in *es*, the Genitive in *um*, or *ium*, the Dative and the Ablative in *ibus*.

D How many Declensions of un-even syllables are there?

M Two: the first whose Genitive case singular doth not encrease, and the wordes doe ende in *e*, in the Nominative case singular, as Mantile, mantilis, or in *es*, as vulpes, vulpis, or in *is*, as corbis, corbis, or in *er*, as Venter, ventris, ventri, ventrem, venter, ventre: ventres, ventrum, ventribus, ventres, ventres, ventribus.

D what is the second Declension of un-even syllables?

M The

M The second is, whose genetive case singular doth encrease either by *a*, as Civitas, civitatis, civitati, civitatem, civitas, civitate: civitates, civitatum and civitatium, civitatibus, civitates, civitates, civitatibus: or by *e*, as res, rei: or by *i*, as cinis cineris, or by *o*, as labor laboris, or by *v*, as virtus, virtutis, or by *y*, as calyx, calycis.

The seconde Booke of P. RAMVS HIS *Rudimentes.*

Cap. I. Of a Verbe.

D Me thinketh I know a certaine *Etymology* of Nouns, I doe earnestlye desire to know the like doctrine of *verbes*, tel me therefore what is a *verbe*?

M It is a word of number, with *tense* and *person*.

D what is *Tense*?

M It is ỳ difference of a *verbe*, according to the time Present, the time past, and the time to come. Everie present-tense is passing, but

not paſt: the Preter-tenſe and the future-tenſe are partly not paſt, and partly fully paſt. Therefore of this *verbe* finite, there are three tenſes not paſt, and as many fully paſt, and every one of them al-moſt are double. *The tenſes not paſt*, as the firſt preſent-tenſe, amo, amor: the ſecond, amem, amer: the firſt Preter-tenſe, amabam, amabar: the ſecond amarem, amarer: of the firſte Preter-tenſe not paſte, doth ariſe a Noune participle, *bam* or *bar*, beeing chaunged into *ns*: as of amabam, ſedebam, loquebar, cõmeth amans, ſedens, loquens. The firſt future, amabo, amabor: the ſecond, ama, amare, amato, amator. Yet amem, and amer, maye alſo be of the Future-tenſe, as well as amarem, and amarer. The ſecond and the third perſon ſingular of the ſecond Future is all one, as amato, amator.

The tenſes fully paſt: as the firſt Preter-tenſe, amavi: the ſecond amaverim: the third amaveram: the fourth amaviſſem: the future amaverim or amavero: and in the other perſons, as in the ſecond preter-perfectenſe. For this is alſo ambiguous, as amem and amarem.

D Whereof is the firſt time perfectly paſt formed?

M Of the ſecond parſon of the Preſent-time, ỹ laſt letter *s*, being chaunged into *vi*, as amas, amavi, fles, flevi, petis, petivi, audis, audivi.

D How many kindes of *Anomalies* are there of

of the Preterperfect-tense.

M These two are most cõmon: the first when *u*, is turned into *u*, the vowel going before beeing taken awaye, as domas, domui for domavi, so habes, habui, alis, alui, salis, salui. The second when as *u*, is taken awaye with the vowell going before, as juvas, juvi, moves, movi, defendis, defendi, comperis, comperi.

D How many kindes of *Infinitive* verbes are there?

M Two: one *perpetuall* and an other *participiall*. *Perpetuall* which is varied by *re*, or *ri*, in the present time, as amare, amari, by *se* in the time past, as amavisse. *Participiall*, which is declined like a case of a Noune, and it is either a Gerund or a Supine.

D What is a Gerund.

M Which in the Present-tense and Preter-tense is declined in *di*, or *do*, and in the Future-tense in *dum*. The first is formed of the first finitive time past not finished, *bam* or *bar*, beeing chaunged into *ndi*, as amabam, amandi, sedebam, sedendi, loquebar, loquendi, of the first Gerund ending in *di*, the two other Gerundes come, which ende in *do* or *dum*. Of a Gerunde commeth a Gerundine noune in *dus*, *da*, *dum*, as tuendus, tuenda, tuendum.

D What is a Supine?

M which is varied in *u*, the present-tense & the preter-tense, & in *um*, in the future-tense, as

amatu,amatum.

D Whereof is the firſt Supine formed?

M Of the firſt finitive preterperfect-tenſe,the laſt ſillable *vi*,being changed into *tu*,as amavi, amatu,juvi,jutu,flevi,fletu,movi,motu, petivi,petitu,audivi,auditu. The two laſt vowels *u i*, are chaunged into *itu*, as domui,domitu, habui,habitu,alui,alitu,ſalui ſalitu or ſaltu.

The ſupines of deponents are formed of feigned preter-tenſes, as inſidiatu, fruitu, veritu, mentitu, are formed as if there were read inſidiavi, verui,fruivi,mentivi. Hereof doth proceede a Noune, by putting to *s* of the Paſſive or Deponent ſignification,Amatus,loquutus.

D Whereof is the ſecond Supine formed?

M Of the firſt,by putting to *m*,as of amatu, amatum.Hereof ſpringeth the noune in *rus*, by changing *m*,into *rus*,as of amatum,amaturus.

D What is a perſon?

M It is a ſpeciall end of a Verbe.

D How many perſones are there?

M Three in both numbers,the firſte ſingular amo,the ſecond amas,the third amat: the firſte plurall amamus, the ſecond amatis, the thirde amant, whereof a verbe is called perſonall: but imperſonalis have the third perſon ſingular only,as pœnitet,amatur, which follow the lawe of their originall theames.

D How manye kindes of verbes Perſonalis are there?

M Two

M Two.

D Which is the first kinde?

M When the verbe endeth in *o*, and if *o*, maye be changed into *or*, it is an active, as amo, amor if it cannot, it is called a Neuter, as sedeo.

D which is the second forme or kind?

M The second is, when the verb endeth in *or*, and if it may be chaunged into *o*, it is a Passive, as amo, amor, otherwise it is called a Deponent, as loquor.

Passives and *Deponents* want Preterтenses.

Cap. 2.

Of the first Conjugation in bo.

D The declining of a verbe according to Tenses, and persons how is it called?

M A Conjugation.

D Howe many kindes of Conjugations are there?

M Two: one in *bo*, another in *am*.

D what is a Conjugation in *bo*.

M whose first Future-tense not past, doth end in *bo* or *bor*: and it is formed of the second person singular of the first present-tense, by turning *s* or *ris* into *bo* or *bor*, as amas, amaris: amabo, Amabor, Fles, Fleris: Flebo, Flebor.

D How many Conjugations are there in *bo*?

M Two: the first whose second person singular, of the first present-tense doth end in *as*, being

an Active or in *aris* being a Passive.

D Give an example of the first forme?

M Amo, I love, amas, amat: amamus amatis, amant.

Amem, I may loue, ames, amet: amemus ametis, ament.

Amarem, I might or coulde love, amares, amaret: amaremus, amaretis, amarent

Amabam, I did love, amabas, amabat: amabamus, amabatis, amabant.

Amabo, I shall or will love, amabis, amabit: amabimus, amabitis, amabunt.

Ama or amato, Love thou, amato: amate or amatote, amanto.

Amavi, I have loved, amavisti amavit: amavimus, amavistis, amaverunt or amavere.

Amaverim, I might or should have loved, amaveris, amaverit; amaverimus, amaveritis, amaverint.

Amaveram, I had loved, amaveras, amaverat: amaveramus, amaveratis, amaverant.

Amavissem, I might or should have had loved, amavisses, amavisset: amavissemus, amavissetis, amavissent.

Amavero, I may or can love hereafter, amaveris, amaverit: amaverimus, amaveritis, amaverint.

Amare to love, amavisse to have or had loved:

Amandi, of loving, amando, in loving, amandum, to be loved.

Ama-

Amatu,to be beloued amatum,to loue.

D Give an example of the second forme?

M Amor,I am loved, amaris or amare,amatur:amamur,amamini, amantur,

Amer,I may or can be loved,ameris or amere,ametur: amemur,amemini,amentur,

Amarer,I should or wold be loued,amareris, or amarere,amaretur:amaremur,amaremini amarentur.

Amabar,I was loved,amabaris or amabare ,amabatur: amabamur, amabamini, amabantur,

Amabor, I shall or will be loved, amaberis or amabere, amabitur:amabimur,amabimini amabuntur.

Amare,or amator, be thou loved,amator: amamini,amantor.

Cap. 3.

Of the second Conjugation in Bo.

D What is the second Conjugation?

M Whose second person singuler of the first præsent time endeth in *es*, or *eris* with ē long.

D Give an example of the first forme.

M Fleo,I weep,fles,flet:Flemus,fletis,flent, Fleam,I may or can weepe, fleas,fleat:fleamus,fleatis,fleant.

Fle-

Flebam, I wept or did weepe, flebas, flebat: flebamus, flebatis, flebant.

Flerem, I might or should weepe, fleres, fleret: fleremus, fleretis, flerent.

Flebo, I shal or will weep, flebis, flebit: flebimus, flebitis, flebunt.

Fle or fleto, weep thou, fleto: flete or fletote, flento.

Flevi, I have wept, flevisti, flevit: flevimus, flevistis, fleverunt or flevere.

Fleverim, I might or could have wept, fleveris, fleverit: fleverimus fleveritis, fleverint.

Fleveram, I had wept, fleveras, fleverat: fleveramus, fleveratis, fleverant.

Flevissem, I might or should have had wept, flevisses, flevisset: flevissemus, flevissetis, flevissent.

Flevero, I may or shall weepe hereafter, fleveris, fleverit: fleverimus, fleveritis, fleverint.

Flere, to weep, flevisse, to have or had wept.

Flendi, of weeping, flendo, flendum.

Fletu, fletum.

D Giue an example of the secoud forme?

M Fleor, I am be-wayled, fleris or flert, fletur: flemur, flemini, flentur.

Flear, I may or can be be-wayled, flearis or fleare, fleatur: fleamur, fleamini, fleantur.

Flebar, I was be-wailed, flebaris or flebare flebatur: flebamur, flebamini, flebantur.

Flerer, I should or would be be-wailed, flereris

ris or flerere, fleretur: fleremur, fleremini, flerentur.

Flebor, I shall or will be be-wayled, fleberis or flebere, flebitur: flebimur, flebimini, flebuntur.

Flere or fletor, be thou be-wayled, fletor: flemini, flentor.

Fleri, to be be-wayled.

Cap. 4.

Of the first Conjugation in am.

D What is a Conjugation in *am*?

M whose first Future-tense not past endeth in *am* or in *ar*, and it is formed of the first person singular of the first present-tense, This vowell *o*, or this sillable *or*, beeing chaunged into *am* or *ar*, as Peto, petam, audio, audiam: petor, petar, audior, audiar.

D How many Conjugations are there in *am*?

M Two: the first whose second person singular of the first present-tense, doth end in *is* or in *eris* short: as petis, petëris.

D Give an example of the first forme.

M Peto, I desire, petis, petit: petimus, petitis, petunt.

Petam, I may or can desire, petas, petat: petamus, petatis, petant.

Petebam, I did desire, petebas, petebat: petebamus, petebatis, petebant.

Pete-

Peterem, I might or should desire, peteres, peteret: peteremus, petereris, peterent.

Petam, I shall or will desire, petes, petet: petemus, petetis, petent.

Pete or petito desire thou, petito: petite or petitote, petunto.

Petivi, I haue desired, petivisti, petivit: petivimus, petivistis, petiverunt or petiuere.

Petiverim, I might or should have desired, petiveris, petiverit: petiverimus, petiveritis, petiverint.

Petiveram, I had desired, petiveras, petiverat: petiveramus, petiveratis, petiverant.

Petivissem, I might or shoulde have had desired, petivisses, petivisset: petivissemus, petivissetis, petivissent.

Petivero, I shall or will desire, petiveris, petiverit: petiverimus, petiveritis, petiverint.

Petere, to desire: Petivisse, to have or had desired

Petendi, of desiring, petendo, petendum.

Petitu, to be desired, petitum.

D Giue an example of the second forme?

M Petor, I am desired, peteris or petere, petitur: petimur, petimini, petuntur.

Petar, I may or can be desired, petaris or petare, petatur: petamur, petamini, petantur.

Petebar, I was desired, petebaris, or petebare, petebatur: petebamur, petebamini, petebantur.

Peterer, I should or would be desired, petereris

ris or peterere, peteretur: peteremur, peteremini. peterentur.

Petar, I shall or will be desired, peteris or petere, petetur: petemur, petemini, petentur.

Peti for Peteri, which *Analogy* is obserued in the rest of this Conjugation.

Cap. 5.

Of the irregularity of Edo, Sum, Volo, Fero.

D How many *Anomalies* cheefely are there of this Conjugation?

M Foure, Edo, Sum, Volo, Fero.

D How is Edo Conjugated.

M Edo I eate, es est: edimus, editis, edunt.

In like manner, Edam, ederem edebam, or essem.

Es or ede, eate thou, edite or este.

Edi, ederim, ederam: ediſſem, edero, esse, ediste

Edendi, Edendo, edendum: Esu esum or estu estum, and Comedo (in like manner as Seruius sayth) and also the Passiue forme is fullye declined.

D Conjugat Sum?

M Sum I am, es, est: sumus, estis, sunt.

Sim I may or can be, sis, sit: simus, sitis, sint.

Eram

Eram I was, eras, erat: eramus, eratis, erant, wherof ens a Participle commeth, but the compounds thereof are moſt uſuall.

Eſſem, I might or could be, eſſes, eſſet: eſſemus, eſſetis, eſſent. For the ſame, we ſay Forem, fores, foret, forent.

Ero, I ſhall or will be, eris, erit: erimus, eritis, erunt.

Es or eſto be thou, eſto: eſte or eſtote ſunto, Site, is uſed for eſte of ſome old writers.

Fui I have beene, fuiſti, fuit: fuimus, fuiſtis, fuerunt or fuere, of the old verbe fuo.

Fuerim, I ſhould or would haue been, fueris, fuerit: fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Fueram I had beene, fueras, fuerat: fueramus, fueratis, fuerant

Fuiſſem, I ſhould or would haue had bene, fuiſſes, fuiſſet: fuiſſemus, fuiſſetis, fuiſſent.

Fuero, I ſhall or will bee hereafter, fueris, fuerit: fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint,

Eſſe, to be, fuiſſe, to haue or had beene, and of forem: fore.

In like maner affore, confore, Defore, Profore, whereof is the Future-tenſe.

D Conjugate Volo.

M Volo, I will, vis, vult: volumus, vultis, volunt. The Contractes hereof, Sis, capſis, fultis for ſi vis, cape ſi vis, ſi vultis.

Velim, I may or can will, Veiis, velit: velimus, velitis, velint.

Vole-

Volebam, I did will, volebas volebat: Volebamus, volebatis, volebant.

Vellem, I might or shoulde will, velles, vellet: vellemus, velletis, vellent.

Volam, I shall will, voles, volet: volemus, voletis, volent.

Volui, I have willed, voluisti, voluit: voluimus, voluistis, voluerunt or voluere.

Voluerim, I woulde or shoulde have willed, volueris, voluerit: voluerimus, volueritis, voluerint.

Volueram, I had willed, volueras, voluerat: volueramus, volueratis, voluerant.

Voluissem, I might or shoulde haue had wil, voluisses, voluisset: voluisemus, voluisetis, voluisent.

Voluero, I shall will heereafter, volueris, voluerit: voluerimus, volueritis, voluerint.

Velle, to will, voluisse, to haue willed.

D Give me those that followe the *Analogy* of this Verbe.

M Malo, Nolo.

D Conjugat Malo.

M Malo, I do rather, mavis, mavult: malumus, mavultis, malunt.

Malim, I may or can rather, malis, malit: malimus, malitis, malint.

Malebam, I did rather, malebas, malebat: malebamus, malebatis, malebant.

Mallem,

Mallem, I might or ſhoulde rather, malles, mallet: mallemus, malletis, mallent.

Malam, I will rather, males, malet: malemus, maletis, malent.

Malui, I haue rather, maluiſti, maluit: maluimus, maluiſtis, maluerunt or maluere.

Maluerim, I might or ſhoulde haue rather, malueris, maluerit; maluerimus, malueritis, maluerint.

Malueram, I had rather, malueras, maluerat: malueramus, malueratis, maluerant.

Maluiſſem, I might or ſhoulde haue had rather, maluiſſes, maluiſſet: maluiſſemus, maluiſſetis, maluiſſent.

Maluero, I ſhall or will rather, malueris, maluerit: maluerimus, malueritis, maluerint.

Malle: maluiſſe, To haue or had rather.

D Conjugat Nolo.

M Nolo, I will not, non-vis, non-vult: nolumus, non-vultis, nolunt.

Nolim, I might or coulde nill, nolis, nolit: nolimus, nolitis, nolint.

Nolebam, I woulde not, nolebas, nolebat: nolebamus, nolebatis, nolebant.

Nollem, I might or ſhould nill, nolles, nollet: nollemus, nolletis, nollent.

Nolam, I ſhall be unwilling, noles, nolet: nolemus, noletis, nolent.

Noli or nolito, nill thou: nolite or nolito.

Nolui, I haue been unwilling, noluiſti, noluit;

luit: noluimus, noluiſtis, noluerũt or noluere.

Noluerim, I might or ſhould have beene un-willing, nolueris, noluerit: noluerimus, nolueritis, noluerint.

Nolueram, I had beene un-willing, nolueras, noluerat: nolueramus, nolueratis, noluerant.

Noluiſſem, I might or ſhould have had beene un-willing, noluiſſes, noluiſſet: noluiſſemus, noluiſſetis, noluiſsent.

Noluero, I ſhall or will be un-willing, nolueris, noluerit: noluerimus, nolueritis, noluerint.

Nolle, to be un-willing, noluiſse, to have or had been un-willing.

D Conjugate Fero.

M Fero, I beare or ſuffer, fers, fert: ferimus, fertis, ferunt.

Feram, I may or can beare, feras, ferat: feramus feratis, ferant.

Ferebam, I did beare, ferebas, ferebat: ferebamus, ferebatis, ferebant.

Ferrem, I might or ſhould beare, ferres, ferret: ferremus, ferretis, ferrent.

Feram, I ſhall or will beare, feres, feret: feremus, feretis, ferent.

Fer or ferto, beare thou, ferto: ferte, ferunto.

Tuli, I have borne, tuliſti, tulit: tulimus, tuliſtis, tulerunt or tulere.

Tulerim, I might or ſhould have borne, tule-

ris,tulerit:tulerimus,tuleritis,tulerint.

Tuleram,I had borne,tuleras,tulerat:Tuleramus,tuleratis,tulerant.

Tulisem,I would or shoulde have had borne, tulises,tulisset: Tulisemus, tulissetis,tulisent.

Tulero,I shall or will beare; tuleris,tulerit; Tulerimus,tuleritis,tulerint.

Ferre,to beare,tulisse,to have or had borne.

Ferendi,ferendo,ferendum.

Latu,to be borne,latum.

D Conjugat Feror.

Feror,I am borne,ferris or ferre,fertur: ferimur,ferimini,feruntur.

Ferar,I may or can be born,feraris or ferare, feratur:feramur,feramini,ferantur.

Ferebar,I was borne, ferebaris or ferebare, ferebatur:ferebamur,ferebamini,ferebantur

Ferrer,I should or would be borne, ferreris, or ferrere,ferretur : ferremur, ferremini, ferrentur.

Ferar,I shall or will be borne,fereris or ferere,feretur:feremur,feremini,ferentur.

Ferre or fertor,be thou borne, fertor:ferimini, feruntor.

Ferri,to be borne.

Cap. 6.

Of the second Conjugation in am.

D What

D What is the second Conjugation in *am*.

M Whose second person singular of the first Present-tense finit, endeth in *is* or *iris*, with *i* long.

D Give an example of the first forme.

M Audio, I heare, audis, audit: audimus, auditis, audiunt.

Audiam, I may or can heare, audias, audiat: audiamus, audiatis audiant.

Audiebam, I did heare, audiebas, audiebat: audiebamus, audiebatis, audiebant.

Audirem, I should or would heare, audires, audiret: audiremus, audiretis, audirent.

Audiam, I shall or will heare, audies, audiet: audiemus, audietis audient.

Audi or audito, heare thou, audito: audite, or auditote, audiunto.

Audivi, I have heard, audivisti, audivit: audivimus, audivistis, audiverunt or audivere.

Audiverim, I should or would have heard, audiveris, audiverit: audiverimus, audiveritis, audiverint.

Audiveram, I had heard, audiveras, audiverat: audiveramus, audiveratis, audiverant.

Audivissem, I should or wold have had heard, audivisses, audivisset: audivissemus, audivissetis, audivissent.

Audivero, I shall or will heare, audiveris, audiverit: audiverimus, audiveritis, audiverint.

Audire, to heare, audiviſse, to have or had heard.

Audiendi, of hearing, audiendo, audiendum

Auditu, to be heard, auditum.

D Give me an example of the ſecond forme?

M Audior I am heard, audiris or audire, auditur: audimur, audimini, audiuntur.

Audiar, I maye or can bee heard, audiaris or audiare, audiatur; audiamur, audiamini, audiantur.

Audiebar, I was heard, audiebaris or audiebare, audiebatur: audiebamur, audiebamini audiebantur.

Audirer, I might or ſhould be heard, audireris or audirere, audiretur: audiremur, audiremini, audirentur.

Audiar, I ſhall or will be heard, audieris or audiere, audietur: audiemur, audiemini, audientur.

Audire or auditor, bee thou heard, auditor: audimini, audiuntor.

Audiri, to be heard.

CAP. 7.

Of an Adverbe.

D YOu have ſhewed me wordes of number, now ſhewe me wordes without number?

M A worde without number, is that which ſigni-

signifieth no number.

D How many kindes are there of them?

M Two: an Adverbe and a Conjunction.

D What is an Adverbe?

M An Adverbe is a woꝛde without number, which is joyned to an other woꝛd, as valdè constans, differit acutè, benè manè.

Therefoꝛe an Adverbe is as it were an adjective, of Nounes, Uerbes, & Adverbes themselues.

There are very fewe native Adverbes. Vix, Cras, Heri, ita, non.

In like manner those which are called Interjections, as Hei, heu, heus, ô, væ, pro, and especially those Pꝛepositions, which are inseperable from the woꝛd whereunto they be joyned, as *di, dis, re, se, am, con*, and these Pꝛepositions which are separable, as ad, apud, penes and the rest.

Præ and Per, beeing compounded, increase the signification of the woꝛdes unto which they are joyned: as Perdoctus, prædives.

Many Adverbes come of Nounes not differing from the nounes, as are these nominatives. Vtrùm, multùm, minimùm, Potissimùm, as these Ablatives, initio, vespere, quo, qua, necessario, modo, and *o* being doubtful, sero, sedulo, mutuo, cito, crebro.

Secondly, Adverbes are made of the Ablative case, which being divers, they adverbs are

made diuerſely.

There bee manye ending in *im*, of the ablatiue of Subſtantiues, as of Summa, ſummatim.

Some end in *itus*, as of fundo funditus. But there are very many, comming of the ablatiue of Adiectiues, ending in *o* or *i*, *o*, being changed into *é*, as of Docto, doctiſſime, doctè doctiſſime.

But we ſay, benĕ, malĕ, ritĕ.

Sometimes *o* is chaunged into *itus* as diuino, diuinitus, or into *iter*, as firmo, firmiter, If the Ablatiue endeth in *i*, the adverb is made by putting to *ter* as of acri acriter: forti, fortiter.

Adverbes comming of comparatiues, ende in *us*, as of doctiori, doctius, of fortiori, fortius.

Adiectiues ending in *ns* change *s* into *ter*, as of Amans, diligens, amanter, diligenter.

Alſo Adverbes of number, except ſemel, are made of nounes, as *bis*, for duis, ter, quater, quinquies, ſexies, ſepties, octies, nouies, decies, undecies, duodecies, tredecies, quaterdecies, quindecies, ſexies-decies and ſexdecies, deciesſepties.

And furthermore Vicies, Tricies, quadragies, quinquagies, ſexagies, ſeptuagies, octogies, nonagies: ſo centies, ducenties, trecenties, quadringenties, quingenties, ſexcenties, ſeptingenties, octingenties, nongenties, millies

lies, so quoties, aliquoties, toties.

Also those which end in *am*, as bifariam, trifariam, quadrifariam, multifariam, omnifariam, aliquotfariam, pridie, postridie, perendie, nudiustertius, nudiusquartus: and such like, and are compounded of die tertio, quarto, that is to say, it is the third daye, the fourth daye, and they are alwayes sayde of that which is past, as Nudius-tertius dedi ad te epistolam.

Cap. 8.
Of a Conjunction.

D The last part of *Etymology* remaineth in a Conjuation of the which lastly, I ask you what you thinke?

M A Conjunction is a worde without number, by the which the partes of a manifolde speeche are joyned togeather, it is eyther *Enuntiative* or *Ratiocinative*.

D what is a conjunction *Enuntiative*?

M By the which the parts of a speech are joined togeather.

They are partly congregatives, partly Segregatives.

A Conjunction Congregative is that by the which the partes are joyned together, as if they were together true: And it is eyther a Copulative, or a Conneriue.

A Copulative is by the which the partes are

absolutely coupled together, as, ac, etiam, item, nec, quoque, que, and their Compounds, atq; itemque, neque.

A connexive, is that by which the partes following are knit by the condition of that going before, as si, sin, ni nisi.

A Segregative is, by which the parts of speech are dissevered, as if they were not togeather true.

And it is either a Discretive or a disjunctive.

A Discretive by which the partes by reason only are dissevered, as Autem, ast, at, etsi, extra quam: interea, interim, vt, verò, verùm, nunc, tamen, etsi, tametsi, quanquam, quamvis, præterquam.

A Disjunctive by which the partes, are so severed, as if one only could be true, as, aut, an, vel ve, sive, secus.

A ratiocinative, by which one part of the reason is as it were affirmed of the other part.

It is called a Causall, or a Rationall.

A Causall, by which, the cause of a thing going before is given, as enim, enimvero, etenim siquidem, quoniam, quia, quod, propterea quod, nam, namque.

A Rationall, by which that following is concluded of that before, as Ergo, ita, itaque, igitur, ideo, quare, quamobrem, quapropter, quocirca.

The

The third Booke.

Cap. I.
Of the agreement of Nounes.

D *Tymology* is declared with the partes thereof: nowe *Sintaxe* is to bee taught? What is *Syntaxe*?

M *Sintaxe* is the seconde part of *Grammar*, which sheweth the construction of wordes, and it consisteth in Concorde of one worde with another, or in government of wordes.

D What is a Concorde?

M when the words do agree in common properties, which first of all is of wordes of number: as of a Noune with a Noune, and a Verbe with a Noune: where note that many singular numbers are taken for a Plurall.

The Concord of a Noune with a Noune, is in number, Gender, and case: as Gravi teste privatus sum, amoris summi erga te mei, patre tuo clarissimo viro.

Here are three Substantives, Teste, Patre, viro, agreeing amongst themselues, in number, gender,

gender, and case: and likewise agreeing with their adjectives, Gravi, tuo, clarissimo in number, Gender, Case. Amoris, summi, mei, do also agree amongest themselues.

D What *Anomaly* is there of number?

M Either in Substantives as Proclus & Euristhenes reges: Celtebri, novus miles, or Adjectives, as rex & regina beati.

D What *Anomaly* is there of Gender?

M It is eyther of one Gender vnlike to another, as Garumna flumine: animal quem vocamus hominem: Or of many Genders unlike to one: where the masculine and the Feminine Gender of thinges that haue life, do agree unto the masculine gender, as Pater & Mater mortui. But the diverse Genders of those thinges which have no life, doe agree with the Neuter Gender, as Pulchritudo, constantia & ordo servanda sunt. The *anomaly* of Gender, and also of number is more seldome, as maxima pars vulnerati. The *anomaly* of case is most rare as Macte vir virtute esto: Macte for Mactus.

CAP. 2.

Of the Concord of a Verbe.

M HOwe is the Concorde of a Verbe with a Noune.

M It is in number and person, ego, and nos are

are of the first person: tu and vos of the seconde person.

The Nominative Cases of all other Nounes are counted of the third person.

Hereupon the Nominative of a Noune is called the suppoſit, and a Verb the Appoſit, as ego amo, nos amamus, tu amas, vos amatis, Tullius amat, tullij amant.

The *anomaly* of number is here leſſe uſual as: Cæpere quiſque.

The *anomaly* of persons is moſte continually in uſe. Nounes of the first, second, and third person, joyned together, agree with a verbe of the first, as neque ego neque tu fecimus. Alſo Nounes of the seconde or thirde person joyned together, doe agree with a verbe of the seconde person, as tu & pater periclitamini.

Cap. 3.

Of the agreement of wordes without number.

HItherto we have heard the concorde of wordes of number.

The agreement of wordes without number, how manifold is it?

Two folde? of an Adverbe, and of a Conjunction.

An Adverbe is sometime uſed for a Noune Relative,

Relative, as digna res est, vbi nervos intendas tuos, that it is to say, In qua. In like manner, Ille, ipse, vnde, causa est cur: that is: quamobrem: multa signa dederat quamobrem responsurus non videretur.

Certain Adverbes of Comparison and number, have a peculiar agreement.

Quam, agreeth to every degree, as Quàm sunt morosi qui amant: perquam puerile.

And it either followeth one Comparative, or it is put betwixt two, as Tullius disertior quàm Atticus: serius quam crudelius factum: with a superlative, as habere quam laxissimas habenas amicitiæ.

Vt is also joyned to the superlative, as vt gravissime diligentissimeque potui.

Tam, sometimes is of the same force, vituperanda est rei tam maximè necessariæ incuria.

Longè and multo agree to comparatives, and superlatives, Longe melior, principi longe omnium gravissimo. Multò commodiora: Conspectus vester multò jucundissimus.

Adverbs signifying number agree to nounes Distributives, as bis, bina, septenos octies solis anfractus.

CAP. 4.

Of the agreement of a Conjunction.

D The agreeing of Conjunctions wherin is it seene?

M In the order of going before, or of following, or of both.

Of Copulative conjūctions these go before, Atq;, ac, et, sed, sedetiam, verum, verumetiam, nedum, nec, neq;, tum, quin, quinetiam. Tali genere atq; animo. Parce ac duriter. Explosum & ejectum, and so in the rest.

This conjunction, &, from twenty to an hundred, setteth in the former place the lesser number of nounes of number, as abhinc duos & viginti annos est mortuus.

So doth it in Adverbes, as Proprium Catonis quater & quadragies causam dixisse.

Quoq; and que are onely set after, as Me scilicet maximè, proximè illum quoq;, fefellissent, Balbutire desinant, apertéq; audeant dicere.

These are common, etiam, item, itemq;, insuper, præterea, vel.

Of Connexives, si, ni, nisi, are common.

Sin, is onely set before, but all besides agree with all Finitive-tenses or times. Si perficiunt optimè: Sin minus, Ni exeunt. Nisi ego insanio.

Furthermore, there is agreement betwixte this Conjunction and this Adverbe Fortè, as si fortè, Nisi fortè.

Of Discretives these onely are set before, ast, at,

at,imo,ſed,quòd,extraquã,præterquã,quamvis quanquam. Tu crebras à nobis literas expecta,aſt plures etiam mittito: nullum à vobis præmium poſtulo,præterquam hujus diei memoriam ſempiternam &c.

Quanquam and quamvis agree to all Finitive-tenſes,quanquam abeſt à culpa,ſuſpicione tamen non caret: quamvis ille fœlix ſit, tamen,&c.

Theſe are ſet after:tantum,autem, interea, interim,vero. Nil autem amabilius officijs. Tum interea nullum veſtigium pecuniæ inuenietis,cum interim Scylla cum ijſdem ipſis Ego vero Servi vellem.

Theſe are common, alioqui, alioquin, vt,licet,tamen,porro.

Vt and licet agree onely to the ſecond finitive tenſes. Vt illud non cogitares,tamen,&c.

All Diſjunctives are onely ſet before,as Aut bibe aut abi, except ve, bis terve literas miſerat.

An is ſometimes a Diſjunctive, but an Interrogative. Erravit an potius inſanivit Apronius?

Of Cauſalls onely, Etenim,nam, namq; are ſet before. Enim is onely ſet after.

Theſe are common, Enimvero,vt, vti,ſiquidem,ne.

Of Rationalls theſe onely are ſet before, Sic, quaſobres,quamobrẽ,quapropter,quocirca.

Theſe

These are common, Ergo, ita, itaq;. Igitur is seldome set before: Igitur initio reges diversi pars ingenium, alij corpus exercebant.

The fourth Booke.

Cap. I.

Of the government of Nounes Substantives.

D You have shewed the concord of words: teach me now the government by the same way of teaching?

M Governement of wordes, is when one worde governeth an other with a certaine ende of variyng, which first of all shall be shewed in wordes of number, then after in Adverbes: and in words of number, the government of nounes both Substantives and Adjectives shall be first declared.

D How manyfolde is the governement of a noune Substantive?

M Two folde. First: The substantive signifiyng the thing adjoyned which is called an adjunct, governeth the Genitive case of the Substantive, signifiyng the thing vnto which it is joyned called a subject, as Caro dicit

cit tanquam in Platonis Politia, non tanquam in Romuli fæce sententiã: here Plato, is the subject to which Politia is joyned being an adjũct. These Genitives, mei, tui, sui, nostrum, nostri, vestrum, vestri, are used as subjectes: as Ratio mei, nostri: defensor, tui.

A Gerund in *di*, is used as it were a Genitive of the subject. Pueris non omnem licentiam ludendi damus.

D Which is the seconde government of a Substantive?

M A substantive of the subject or whole, serveth to the Genitive case, or Ablative of the adjunct, or part with an Adjective of prayse or dispraise: Accipies hospitem non multi cibi, sed multi ioci: virgo sparso ore, adunco naso.

Opus a substantive declined in one case, onely governeth an Ablative case, Authoritate tua nobis opus est, consilio & gratia.

CAP. 2.

Of the government of Adjectives.

D THe Governement of an Adjective how manifold is it?

M Divers: but it is seene almost in quantitie or qualitie. In quantitie of degree, partition and plentie.

The comparative degree governeth an Ablative case, Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum.

aurum.

The Superlative degree governeth a Genitive case Plurall: Eloquentium jurisperitissimus Crassus: jurisperitorum eloquentissimus Scævola.

A noune Adjective partative, governeth a genitive case, Quis est omnium his moribus.

An adjective of plenty or scarsenesse governeth a Genitive or Ablative, Plenus bonorum & bonis.

D The governement of qualitie in which both it consist?

M In affinity, profit and desire.

An adjective of affinitie, or the contrary, governeth a Genitive or Dative case, as Affinis suspitionis, & suspitioni.

An adjective of profite and the contrarye governeth a Dative, as alicui cõmodum, incommodum.

An adjective of desire governeth a genitive, as amantissimus utriusq; nostrum: laudis cupidus: studiosus doctrinarum.

Certaine adjectives governe the first Supine, as Optimum factu.

Cap. 3.

Of the government of a Verbe Active.

D Hitherto the government of a noune is declared: which is the government of a Uerbe?

M It is first of a finit and personall verb, by which sometime a noune, other somtime a verb is governed.

D. How manifold is it?

M Two folde: first or second: of the first government there is one only rule.

A Uerbe active governeth an accusative after hun, as Fortem virum tibi commendo.

A verb Passive governeth an Ablative case: as fortes creantur fortibus: but this government is seldom without a Prepoſition. The Dative is sometimes vsed for the Ablative: as senatui non probatur.

Neuters and Deponents of them selues governe no case, as sedeo, loquor: notwithstanding they follow the government of the Active: as Hæc cũ loqueris nos Varrones stupemus: currere cursum. Vtor, vescor, fungor, fruor, governe an Ablative, as utor consilio tuo, fungor officio &c. Potior governeth an Ablative or Genitive, as potior voto, potiri rerum.

Reminiscor, obliviscor, recordor, & memini, governe an Accusative or a genitive case, as Obliviscor lectionem or lectionis, reminiscor historiam or historiæ &c.

CAP. 4.

Cap. 4.

Of the governement of a Verbe.

DWHat is the seconde government of a Verbe?

M It is when an other case besides that first case is governed, and truely it is eyther simple or divers. Simple, as the Dative, the accusative, the Ablative.

A Verbe by the force of acquisition governeth a Dative: as Suo sibi hunc jugulo gladio. But many Verbes governe the same case, by a certaine germaine nature nor neare affinitie.

First Verbes of comparison: as, se illis fere æquarunt.

Secondly, of giving or taking away: as Quæ victores civitatibus Siculis aut dederunt aut reddiderunt.

Thirdly, of commaunding, serving, declaring, promising, as cupiditatibus quibus cæteri serviunt imperare.

Fourthly, of resisting and the contrary, as Repugnare & resistere cupiditati. Cujus ego industriæ gloriæque faveo.

Fiftly, those verbes also have this governement of the Dative, which sometime are taken impersonally, as Nihil ei resistebat quod ipsis

perat. Peccare licet nemini, Dolet mihi.

CAP. 5.

Of the government of Verbes of asking.

VErbes of asking, governe two Accusative Cases: as Illud te oro. &c.

In like manner, Moneo, consulo, cœlo, doceo. Qui nos nihil cælat, Quid te asine literas doceam?

CAP. 6.

Of the government of Verbes of plenty and price.

A Verbe of plenty and price, governeth an ablative case: of plenty, as saturire se sanguine: or the contrary, as spoliavit me bonis omnibus: Of price, as Mercari magno prætio.

Certaine Nounes are governed in the Genitive case, as Tanti, quanti, magni, pluris, maximi, plurimi, parvi, minoris, minimi, æqui, boni, flocci, Nihili, nauci, pili, assis, teruntij: depactus est tantidem, quanti fidem suam fecit: nihil tanti fuit.

CAP.

Cap. 7.

Of the government of a Verbe Iudicial, and a Verbe Substantive.

A Uerbe iudiciall goverꝛneth a Genitive oꝛ ablative caſe: as verbs of accuſing and quitting: as Eam, tanquam capitis accuſat. Abſolvere improbitatis: crimine liberare: capitis arceſſere.

A Uerbe ſubſtantive, oꝛ a verbe which obtayneth his foꝛce, goverꝛneth after him a Nominative taken foꝛ the ſame, as Tullius eſt Romanus: Beatiſſimi viuimus: but if the caſe following ſignifyeth poſſeſſion, it ſhall bee put in the Genitive caſe. Erit igitur humanitatis veſtræ.

But theſe poſſeſſives, Meum, tuum, ſuum, noſtrum, veſtrum are put foꝛ their Genitives, mei, tui, ſui, Non enim eſt meum contra aliquem dicere.

If the ſame verbe be uſed foꝛ habeo, it goverꝛneth a Dative, Sunt mihi bis ſeptem præſtanti corpore nymphæ: but being uſed foꝛ afferre it doubleth the Dative, as Sempiternæ laudi tibi ſit iſte tribunatus, opto.

Cap. 8.

Of the government of a Verbe of deliberation and motion.

D I Understand how a Noune is governed of a Uerb: How is a verb governed of a Uerbe?

M It is in Uerbes of deliberation and motion: a verb of deliberating governeth alwayes an infinitive, as audeo, habeo, incipio, opto, soleo, possum, propero, aggredior, molior, conor, pigit, pænitet: as obliviscor vigilare. Hoc me memini dicere.

A Uerbe of mooving to a place governeth the second supine. Admonitum venimus te, non flagitatum.

A Uerbe of mooving from a place, doth somtimes governe the first supine: as obsonatu redeo; cubitu resurgo.

Cap. 9

Of the government of a Verbe infinitive, and Impersonall.

D NOw it is time to speak of the governmēt of a Uerbe Infinitive, and Impersonall.

M A verb Infinitive governeth an accusative case before him: as meū natū rumor est amare.

But after it, it governeth the case which the finite Uerbe will governe, as Quapropter teipsum purgare ipsis coram placabilius est.

The last both Gerund and Supine being taken for the most part Impersonally, doe govern also the case of their finit Uerbe, as aliqua consilia reperiendum est: but thou shalt speak that ra-

rather by a gerund, except in Verbes Neuters & Deponents, aliqua consilia reperienda sunt.

The second Supine is very often used. Huic quoque rei subventum est. But it obtayneth only an active government wᵗ a verb of mooving to a place. Cur te is perditum. Missa est ancilla illico obstetricem accersitum, Neither is it lawful at any time to say, Missum est ancillam.

The government of Impersonals is proper to some only: refert and interest, signifying profite or duty, govern a Genitive case, as Illorum retulisse videretur: reipub interesse putauit.

Except these seven Genitives, Mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri, nostrum, vestrum: for which these possessives are used, as refert and interest mea, tua, sua, nostra vestra: Refert also and Interest admit those Genitives of price and estimation, tanti, quanti, magni, parvi.

In the rest they have often, multum, plus, plurimum, magis, minus, parvum, paululum, pauxillum, aliquid, nihil.

Five Impersonals miseret or misereſcit, or miseretur, tædet, piget, pœnitet, pudet: govern an accusative of the thing, with a Genetive of the sufferer, as Me non solùm piget stultitiæ meæ sed etiam pudet: omnes nostrimet nos pœnitet.

Cap. 10

Of the government of Adverbes.

DHItherto was the gouernment of wordes of number declared: Shew hence forwarde the gouernment of aduerbes?

MDerivatiues gouern such cases, as do their Primatiues: Nihilo minus, Omnium elegantissimè, Naturæ conuenienter & cõgruenter.

Aduerbes of place goueme a Genitiue case, Vbi terrarum esses: longe gentium.

These aduerbes of time, as pridie, id est, precedente die: postridie, id est, postero die, haue a threefoulde construction: pridie ejus diei: postridie ejus diei: here is a Genetiue: Pridie nonas: here is an accusatiue: Pridie quam excessit è vita, is the third kinde of construction.

These aduerbes of quantity, parum, satis, goberne a genitiue: as Parum malæ rei: satis jam verborum est.

Inlike maner do tantum, quantum, multum: en. ecce and *o*, govern a Nominatiue or an accusatiue: as en hic ille est: en lectũ: en tegulas: ecce autem Antonius: ecce miserum hominem: o consuetudo peccandi, o præclarum custodem ovium.

Hei is either without case: or it governeth a datiue or a vocatiue: as hei vereor: hei mihi: hei noster, laudo.

Heu governeth a Datiue, an accusatiue, or a Vocatiue: as Heu misero mihi: heu fuge nate, dea: heu me infœlicem.

Heus governeth a Vocatiue, as heus Syre.

Væ

Væ governeth a Dative: as Væ capiti tuo.

Proh governeth an accusative or Vocative: as proh deum atque hominum fidem: proh sancte Iupiter.

Those Adverbes which are called Prepositions, have a native signification of place, but they serve often to times, persons, and thinges.

Of these some governe one case onely, some two: they which govern one, govern an Accusative or an Ablative.

Prepositions governing an Accusative case are thirty and one, Intra, extra, as Intra decem annos: extra ostiũ. Apud, penes, as apud me: Penes scenam exercitatus. Secus, secundũ, as Nascitur secus fluvios: Proximè & secundum Deos homines hominibus maximè vtiles. Iuxta prope, as Iuxta te sũ: propè montes. Ante, post, pone, as Ante oculos: post tergũ: pone castra. Cis, citra, præter, vltra, trans, as Cis Euphratem: Citra Rhenum: Præter ripam: vltra modum: trans ripam. Inter, as Inter manus.

Erga, contra, as Erga te: contra veritatem.

Ad, vsq; , versus, adversus, as Ad focum: usque Romam.

Versus is alwayes set after: Adversus thereof compounded is set before: as portum versus: adversus Deos.

Ob, per, propter. as Ob oculos: per totam cavcam ire: propter tuum in me amorem.

Infra, supra, as Infra Saturnum: supra lunã.

Circa,

Circa,circum,circiter: as circa capuam: circum axem cæli: loca hæc circiter.

Prepositions which governe an Ablative case are fourteene. Præ,pro,coram, palam, tenus: as præ lachrymis: pro omnibus: coram genero meo: palam populo.

Tenus is alwayes set after: as tauro tenus.

De,ex,e,ab,ab,abs,absque and a. De,ex,ab, and absque are set before all letters: E and A, before Consonants onelye, as De maiestate: ex ære: e saxo: ab animo: abs quovis homine, absque te, a dicendo.

Abs is set before onely *t* and *q*: as abs quivis homine: abij abs te.

Cum,sine, as Cum exercitu: sine spe.

These Prepositions following governe an Accusative or an Ablative. An accusative with a Verb of moving: an ablative with a verb of rest.

In with an accusative, as In vitam paulo serius, tanquam in viam ingressus.

But here the use is divers: as Ponere in oppido: ponere in possessionem.

In with an ablative, as In ære alieno multo esse.

Sub with an accusative, as Sub scalas se conjicere.

Sub with an Ablative, as homines sub terra habitantes.

Super & subter: as Super terræ tumulum: hac subter re: subter densa testitudine: subter præ cordia.

cordia.

Procul: as procul muros: patria procul.

Clam: as clam patrem: clam js, wherevpon commeth clanculum.

Verbes beeing compounded with Prepositions doe often keepe the case of the prepositon, wherewith they be compounded, as te adeunt.

Cap. II.

Of the defecte of Præpositions.

DDoth there remaine nothing of the gouernment of Prepositions?

MTruly oftentimes the prepositon is wanting: wherevpon also the government is called absolute: as in nounes of cause and of measure, and proper names of Tounes.

A noune of cause is put in the ablative case: as Capitolium saxo quadrato substructum est: gloria clarus: authoritate gravis.

In like maner a noune of Instrument and of the maner of doing.

The speciall name of measure is oftentimes put in the accusative: sometimes also in the ablative: as longũ sesquipedem: latum pede: muris ducentos pedes altis, quinquagenos latis.

The space of Time which is understood by quampridem, as a special name of measure, is put in the accusative: as ab hinc annos prope viginti.

In

In like manner that which is vnderstoode by quamdiu: as, ubi per paucos dies commorabar.

Notwithstanding the terme of time which is vnderstood by quando, is put onely in the ablative, as hora nona convenire cœpistis.

The proper name of a Toune is put in the accusative, if moving to a place be signified: or in the ablative, if the moving be by a place, or from a place, as cumas se contulisse dicitur. Iter Laodicia faciebam. Epistolas ad me Q. Servilius Tarso miserat.

If rest bee signified the proper name of a Toune beeing the singular number, and of equall sillables, is put in the genitive case: otherwise it is put in the Dative or ablative. Every one being of the plurall number, is put in the ablative: as Cum Laodiciæ, cum Synadis, cum Philomeli, cum Iconij: essem: fuisse Carthagini: Lacedemone esse presidium sene-ßutis: audientem Cratippum idque Athenis.

A few not proper names of Tounes follow the same construction, as these accusatives, domum, rus: these ablatives, domo, rure: these genitives, domi, belli, militiæ, humi: and the Dative, ruri, as quorum virtus fuerat domi militiæque cognita: jacere humi: ruri habitare: rure jam redieram.

With these cases domi and domum, these adjec-

adjectives are joyned, mea, tua, ſua, noſtra, veſtra, aliena: as me domo mea expuliſtis: nonne mavis ſine periculo domi tuæ eſſe, quam cum periculo, alienæ?

D What remayneth beſides?

M The markes of points, put betwixt words, of which there are foure chiefe and principall, a *Subdiſtinction*, a *comma*, a *colon*, and a *period*.

A *ſubdiſtinction* is by the which, that is diſtinguiſhed which may ſerue by a little ſtaye of breathing doubtfully to that going before, or following, and it is marked thus

A *Comma* is, by which with a little more ſtaying, ſome ſentence going before, is cut off from the perfection of that following, and it is noted thus ,

A *Colon* is, whereby a perfect ſentence, but joyned with an other, is ſtayed with a leſſe tyme of breath, and with the point put to the head of the letter, or els with two pointes it is thus noted :

A *period* comprehendeth an abſolute ſentence, where the breath is altogeather ſtayed, the beginning whereof is noted with a great letter, and a point is ſet at the bottome of the letter thus . But there are peculier markes of marvailing thus ! Of aſking a queſtion thus ? A *parentheſis* is now diſtinguiſhed with little ſtrokes on both ſides thus ( )

I have taught thee my Scholler the rudiments

ments of Latin Grammar, a more full and absolute knowledge whereof, is to be drawne out of these fountaines, from whence we have derived these little rivers. Wherefore when thou shalt plainely perceive these, I with thee learne the others.

And I (best beloved Maister) will doe the same with a chierefull desire.

In the meane time, for this I give you great thankes, and will still give you as long as I live.

FINIS.